LTH IS WEALTH!

of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

rsaparillian

RESOLVENT.

lood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and kin. If you would have your flesh firm, es sound, without caries, and your complair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILESOLVENT.

Grateful Recognition.

re a CHRONIC or Long-Standing Disuly a victory in the healing art; that power that clearly discerns Defect plies a remedy; that restores step by degrees—the body which has been slowted and weakened by an insidious dis- only commands our respect but dour gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnankind with that wonderful remedy, s sarsaparillian Resolvent, which sees this result, and suffering humanity out an existence of pain and disease, long days and long nights, owe him atitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

LSE AND TRUE.

ttract from Dr. Hadway's "Treatise on nd Its Cure," as follows:

IST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

aparillian Resolvent.

e Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Rethe Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or al Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal ses, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, White Swelling, Scald Head, Ulcers s, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, tion, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, eties of the above complaints to which es are given specious names.

ert that there is no known remedy that the curative power over these diseases way's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step surely from the foundation, and restores ed parts to their sound condition. The of the body are stopped, and healthy supplied to the system, from which new is formed. This is the first corrective Radway's Resolvent.

e where the system has been salivated, cury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, umulated and become deposited in the oints, etc., causing caries of the bones, spinal curvatures, contortions, white , varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla ve away those deposits and extermivirus of the disease from the system.

who are taking these medicines for e of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic wever slow may be the cure. "I feel bed find their general health improving, h and weight increasing, or even keepwn, it is a sure sign that the cure is pro- in these diseases the patient either er or worse—the virus of the disease is tive; if not arrested and driven from the will spread and continue to undermine stitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla the patient "feel better," every hour grow better and increase in health, , and flesh.

ARIAN TUMORS.

emoval of these tumors by Radway's nt is now so certainly established that a once considered almost miraculous is ommon recognized fact by all parties. the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. rs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, d in our Almanac for 1879; also that of . Bibbins, in the present edition of our and True."

ottle contains more of the active princiMedicines than any other Preparation, a teaspoonful does, while others require ix times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

NUTE REMEDY.

requires MINUTES not HOURS, to reain and cure acute disease.

WAY'S READY RELIEF,

one to twenty minutes, never fails to reAIN with one thorough application; no how violent or excruciating the pain the atic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervurgic, or prostrated with disease may RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford ease.

mation of the Kidneys, Inflammation Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, tion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, ches, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Inza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, matism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chill- , and Frost Bites, Bruises, Sunplaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, s, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

VER AND AGUE.

RAND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There remedial agent in the world that will ver and Ague, and other Malarious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other ided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly WAY'S READY RELIEF.

in a few moments, when taken accordo directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, ry, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Inains.

ers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Relief with them. A few drops in will prevent sickness or pains from of water. It is better than French or Bitters as a stimulant.

and Lumbermen should always be prowith it.

CAUTION.

medial agents capable of destroying life verdose should be avoided. Morphine, strychnine, arnica, hyoscianus, and other ful remedies, do at certain times, in al doses, relieve the patient during their the system. But perhaps the second repeated, may aggravate and increase ering, and another dose cause death. no necessity for using these uncertain. hen a positive remedy like Radway's Relief will stop the most excruciating icker, without entailing the least diffeither infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

AY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

way's Regulating Pills,

Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

TABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

tly tasteless, elegantly coated with rum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, engthen.

AY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, ess, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and ngements of the Internal Viscera. Warto effect a permanent cure. Purely vegcontaining no mercury, minerals, or deldrugs.

bserve the following symptoms resultn diseases of the digestive organs: Constn, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in d, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, rn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or ng at the Heart, Choking or Suffering es when in a lying posture, Dots or efore the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in d, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellow the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, nd Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, of the Flesh.

doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

peat that the reader must consult our nd papers on the subject of diseases and rn, among which may be named:

ney and Bladder.

ney on Irritable Urethra."

ney on Scrofula."

Chest and True."

thers relating to different classes of Dis-

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

D "*FALSE AND TRUE.*"

letter-stamp to *RADWAY & CO., No. rren, cor. Church-st., New York.* In on worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

can be no better guarantee of the value Radway's old-established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and e sure and ask for Radway's, and see name "Radway" is on what you buy.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Main Store.

Main Store.

Having purchased all the BLACK NOVELTY

Dress Goods

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A.T. STEWART & CO.

IN CHICAGO,

AT

One-Half Cost of Importation,

We are enabled to offer the following extraordinary values:

44-inch All-Wool

BLACK FIGURED GOODS

Suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at

65c and 75c,

Worth $1.00 and $1.25.

BLACK LACE BUNTINGS

AT

20c, worth 35c.

COLORED DRESS GOODS

STEWART'S STOCK.

BEIGES, half wool, only 10c per yard; worth 20c.

ARMURE FIGURES, with Trimming Bands, only 10c.

SELF PLAIDS, new colorings, 12 1-2c; worth 25c.

MOMIE CLOTHS, 8c; worth 18c.

LOUISINE CHECKS, 18c; worth 30c.

SILK AND LACE STRIPED MOMIES, 25c; worth 75c.

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MOIRE STRIPES, 25c; worth 50c.

LACE BUNTINGS, 12 1-2c; worth 25c.

ALL-WOOL BUNTINGS, 36 inches wide, at 27c; worth 60c.

44-INCH LACE BUNTINGS at 57 cents; worth $1.00.

THE GREATEST SACRIFICE!

In Dress Goods ever known in this country.

SAMPLES CHEERFULLY SENT.

PARDRIDGES,

114 and 116 State-st.,

284 & 286 West Madison-st.,

NEAR MORGAN.

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In Closing Their Business

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AND

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OFFER

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

In All Their Departments.

Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received until noon, Thursday, May 25, 1882, for clearing, grubbing, and grading the extension of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway, from Litchfield to Smithborough, a distance of about 29 miles. Separate proposals will also be received for bridging the line.

Profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company in Jacksonville, Ill., on and after May 2.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to

WILLIAM S. HOOK, President,

Jacksonville, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

"I'M A DADDY."

(10 cents per Set.)

The funniest and most taking card ever published. Now ready. Sample mailed for 10 cents. Agents and the trade generally.

GEO. B. KING, Wholesale Card Dealer,

150 Wabash-av., Chicago.

For Sale at a Bargain.

We have for sale at a very low price one of the most desirable tracts of Residence Property on the South Side. Price, $45,000. Frontage about 700 feet. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FRUITS.

Come and see us in our New Palace Fruit Store, 7 Clark-st., two doors from the old stand. Taylor's Fruit Store, 7 Clark-st., for ten years at No. 9 Clark-st. Telephone.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS,

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,

OFFICE, No. 94 WASHINGTON-ST.

FINEST IRISH POTATOES

FOR SALE. Call on importers, Messrs. CAMPBELL, FULTON & SEWELL, 132 Washington-st.

"Corner"

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"Special Exposition!"

OF

White Suits!

ALSO

Washable Suits!

FOR

Ladies,

Misses,

AND

Children!

☞ *The styles exhibited have no duplicates or copies in this market!*

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NEWEST STYLES

Ready-Made Clothing!

Men's and Youths'

Spring & Summer Suits.

Fancy Mixed Cassimeres,

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In "Sack" or "Cutaway" Suits.

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S SUITS.

French Plaited Derby Blouses,

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ALL STYLES! ALL PRICES!

NICOLL THE TAILOR,

READY-MADE DEPT.

Lakeside Building,

S. W. Cor. Clark and Adams-sts., Chicago.

Open Evenings. Saturdays till 10.

Sunday School Music

DITSON & CO. make a special feature of Sunday School Song Books, and can safely commend the three new ones which they publish this season. Their compilers are practical workers in the Sunday School, and with previous publications have been extremely successful. The new books are:

THE BEACON LIGHT.

By J. H. TENNEY and E. A. HOFFMAN.

A collection of new hymns and tunes, carefully selected from a large quantity of manuscripts, of which four out of every five were rejected, only the very best being retained. Price, 50 cents.

LIGHT AND LIFE.

By R. M. McINTOSH.

This new book is quite comprehensive, providing in a small space much material for two years, including a great variety of new hymns, as well as some older ones which are always in request. Price, 35 cents.

BANNER OF VICTORY.

By A. J. ABBEY and M. J. MUNGER.

This is the latest of the three new books, and is sure to meet with good success. It contains all the variety and freshness which could well be desired, including many beautiful pieces especially adapted for prayer and praise meetings. Price, 35 cents.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 28, 1882.

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of "The Third National Bank of Chicago," that a meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of the Association, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 7th, next, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing an agent to whom the assets of the bank will be transferred and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1876.

JNO. JAY KNOX,

Comptroller of the Currency.

FOR SALE.

Lease and Furniture of one of the most desirable down-town corners in the city. Twenty rooms, all front. Address Room 3, 51 Clark-st.

BUCK & RAYNER'S

MOTH POWDER EXTERMINATES Roaches, Fleas, and Bedbugs.

MEN'S

Underwear,

Hosiery,

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Collars,

Cuffs,

Neckwear,

Gloves,

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Suspenders,

White and Fancy Vests,

Dressing Robes,

Smoking Jackets,

&c., &c.

WILSON BROS.,

MEN'S FURNISHERS,

113, 115, 117, and 119 State-st.,

Are now prepared to show all desirable stlyes of seasonable goods in MEDIUM, FINE, and EXTRA FINE qualities.

Special attention of economical buyers is asked to their unusually large stock of

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Wirts & Scholle,

FURNITURE!

No. 222 Wabash-av.,

Bet. Adams & Jackson-sts.,

Are displaying the largest and best selected stock of the newest and choicest goods.

The best Folding Bed in the market.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE

Licensed Under Mitchell Patent.

WIRE GAUZE NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL STOVE

The only Oil Stove made with Wire Gauze inside the Reservoir, on the principle of the Sir Humphry Davy Safety Lamp for use in mines, thus making it Absolutely Non-Explosive.

Will not smoke when placed in a draught. Reservoir finished in imitation of Scotch Granite.

Our 1882 Stove has improved Bake Oven, Sloan's hinged Chimney Fronts, and many other valuable improvements. Send for Catalogue.

If you want our beautiful cards illustrating the Eight Wonders of the World, send six cents postage.

The Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company,

95 Lake-st., Chicago.

45 Summer-st., Boston. | 100 Beekman-st., N. Y.

Pianos For Rent.

We have in stock and offer for rent at low rates a superior assortment of Upright Pianos. LYON & HEALY,

Cor. State and Monroe-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!!

50 by 165 ft., State-st., near Twelfth, west front; brick buildings; under lease.

96 by 137 ft., State-st., near Twenty-fourth-st., west front; frame buildings on part; well rented.

An unsubdivided block of land, centrally located on South Side, with railroad facilities. Best available manufacturing site in the city.

Also a large manufacturing block, centrally located on South Side, with extensive street and dock frontage, and provided with ample boiler and engine capacity, and best of fixtures. Best building of the kind in Chicago, bringing handsome rental.

The above are offered as Special Bargains for a short time.

Also some choice outside properties, South and North, immediately adjacent to the city.

JNO. C. WELLS, 101 Washington-st.

Standard Weight, Lap-Welded, Wrought-Iron

PIPE!

MANUFACTURED BY

CRANE BROS. MANUF'G CO.,

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FURNITURE MOVING.

A. M. FORBES,

ESTABLISHED 1868,

No. 7 Wabash Avenue,

Has high stakes, six-spring Trucks, constructed specially for moving Furniture, and has men of long experience in the business. Fine Furniture moved without risk to owner.

Office moved to 11 Wabash-av. May 1.

WAGON WINCHES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,

86 North Clinton-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Chicago Astronomical Society will be held Thursday, May 11, 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m., in the office of the Vice-President, Room 4 Howland Block, Chicago.

C. H. S. MIXER, Secretary.

Chicago, May 2, 1882.

O. H. KING'S

NEW

Dry Goods Store,

241 & 243 State-st.,

COR. JACKSON.

SPECIAL SALE

Plain Silk Parasols,

Brocaded Silk Parasols,

Satin Parasols,

Sun Umbrellas,

At 65 cts., 75 cts., $1.00, and $1.15, to the very finest goods.

SPECIAL SALE

FANS.

The finest assortment at the lowest prices.

SPECIAL SALE

Ladies' Muslin Underwear,

Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Night Dresses & Dressing Sacques, 25, 35, 48, and 55 cts. to the finest qualities.

SPECIAL SALE

Gauze Underwear,

For LADIES, GENTS, and CHILDREN, in long and short sleeves, 25, 30, 35, and 50 cts.

We will guarantee a saving of 25 per cent on the above goods.

O. H. KING,

New Dry Goods Store,

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OPEN EVENINGS.

Upholstery!

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

Special attention given to Designing.

Window Hangings,

Interior Decorations,

AND

Fine Over-Stuffed Furniture.

Drawings and Estimates Furnished!

All Work Guaranteed!

We invite your inspection of this

Department in General.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR SALE AND STORE FOR RENT.

The Machinery and Fixtures of the PHŒNIX COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, all complete, in perfect working order, with all the improved machinery, mostly new. Will be sold at a great bargain if taken soon. Apply at the Office, 29 & 31 River-st., Chicago, Ill.

MOTHS. FIRE.

Furs, or any other garments liable to be damaged by moths, stored and insured.

J. Ettlinger,

107 State-st.,

Between Madison and Washington.

LAWN TENNIS.

FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

The John Wilkinson Co.,

77 STATE-ST.

WAUKESHA

Mineral Rock Spring Sparkling Water. The finest bar of table water ever bottled. Put up in crates of 50 quarts, glass or stone jugs, or 100 pints, glass, and sold very cheap. The still water is put up in 5-gallon cans at 15 cents per gallon. Delivered free in any part of the city. Order by telephone or Post-Office. Wm. Brink's Express, northeast corner State and Randolph.

RAZORS

Just arrived. The new Spalding Razor. Full concave. English manufacture. Hamburg ground. Every one warranted.

A. G. SPALDING & BRO.,

108 Madison-st.

THE SPLENDID EXHIBITION

Of works of art, from living Belgium artists, will remain open June 1, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and 8 to 10 p. m., daily, in Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts Annex-st., near N. Y. station.

THE ASSASINATIONS.

Important Revelations of the Two Bicyclists Who Reported the Crime.

They Saw Far More than They Have Heretofore Dared to Relate.

They Saw the Villains Stabbing Their Victims, and Heard Cavendish Speak.

The Bicyclists Hurried to the Spot, but Were Scared by Bloody Knives.

A Reward of $50,000 and Other Inducements Offered for the Needed Information.

Lord George Otto Trevelyan Appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland—The Funerals.

DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT REVELATION OF THE BICYCLE-RIDERS.

DUBLIN, May 9.—The following additional information with regard to the assasination has come to light: The two bicyclists, who were fitters in the employment of the railway company, state that they passed the spot where the murders were committed.

THEY SAW THE ASSASINS STRIKE THEIR VICTIMS,

and heard Lord Frederick Cavendish cry out, "Ah, you villain!" to his assailant, who then stabbed him again. Lord Frederick fell over against the bicycle of one of the fitters, who was coming to his assistance, but the murderers,

WITH BLOODY KNIVES,

made towards him, and both bicyclists thereupon got away as fast as possible. They saw the car on the road awaiting the murderers.

THE DRIVER'S BACK WAS TURNED.

They saw a man stab Cavendish in the back as he lay on the ground.

AN IMMENSE REWARD.

The Government will offer a reward of £10,000 for information given within three months which will lead to the conviction of the murderers, and a reward of £1,000 for private information. The Government will also grant free pardon and extend the special protection of the Crown in any part of the Queen's domain to any person, other than the principals in the crime, who may give the information required.

THE CAR

by which the murderers fled has been traced from Chapelizod back toward Dublin to Inchicore, and thence toward Naas. It is supposed the assasins took the train at Celbridge, getting back to Dublin at 10 o'clock.

DRAGGING.

The officers of the guard-ship are dragging the Liffey for weapons used by the assasins.

THE TRAGEDY.

At the inquest on the bodies of Cavendish and Burke medical evidence was given to the effect that the victims had apparently been stabbed simultaneously from before and behind with long bowieknives.

ARRESTS.

Three more arrests have been made in Kildare.

An order has been issued to arrest all strangers and tramps unable to account for their movements during the past three days.

An important arrest has just been made at Tuam of a man believed to be the carman who drove the assasins. He cannot account for himself. He gives the name of Cloonan, and he closely resembles the description circulated by the police.

Cloonan, supposed to be the carman who drove the assasins, has been remanded for further inquiry.

The crowd at the station hooted Moore on his arrival in Dublin. Moore was brought before the Police Court today, but as the police offered no evidence, and his account of his movements was considered satisfactory, he was discharged.

The Limerick prisoner and Bailey and Arman were also discharged.

The police still think they have a clew.

An Irishman from America has been arrested at Castle Bellingham.

Two other prisoners are under remand at Monaghan.

A man has been arrested at Limerick on suspicion of being one of the assasins. He bought a suit of clothes. While removing the old ones blood-stains were observed on his shirt and trousers.

Two men named Bailey and Arman were arrested while loitering in Phœnix Park. The former had a dagger-sheath.

An arrest has been made at Milford-haven. The appearance of the man corresponds to the description of one of the murderers. It is surmised that he crossed over by a steam mackerel-boat. He refuses to give an account of himself.

The police authorities of Dublin have telegraphed the railway authorities at Chester to arrest a man in the train from Holyhead who is suspected of being concernd in the murders, and the man was taken into custody on the arrival of the train. The prisoner's head is bruised and his hand is bandaged.

Brooby has been transferred from Naas to Grangegorman Jail.

A man has been arrested at Tipperary who first gave the name of Harris, and subsequently Pierce. He declared himself a native of London, and afterward refused to give any other information. He was remanded.

The man arrested at Castle Bellingham has been sent to Dublin for identification.

The authorities of Ireland are sanguine of the ultimate success of their efforts to capture the murderers.

BURIAL OF BURKE.

The body of Burke was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery today. Crowds of people lined the streets. Nearly all the shops were closed, and mourning was worn by many people.

A LARGE NUMBER OF TOURISTS

who landed at Queenstown Monday and Tuesday from America were so shocked on hearing of the murder that they immediately took flight to England and the Continent, though they had intended to visit Ireland to view its scenery.

ILLUMINATIONS ABANDONED.

The illuminations in honor of the release of the suspects have been abandoned.

IN MOURNING.

All the Dublin newspapers are in mourning.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING IN CORK

today nearly £600 were subscribed on the spot for the apprehension of the murderers. Subscriptions to the reward fund now amount to £30,000. The excitement is in no wise abated. Business is partly suspended.

THE OPINION GAINS GROUND

that no resident Irishman was connected with the murder, but that O'Donovan Rossa's agents are guilty of the deed.

The meeting of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce to denounce the crime of the assasins was the largest ever held.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE HOME-RULE LEAGUE,

over which the Lord Mayor presided, a resolution expressing horror, grief, and detestation was unanimously carried.

STATISTICS.

Up to the list of March 822 "suspects" had been arrested in Ireland. Many have been liberated.

THE POLICE ARE GUARDING

the warehouse of A. & S. Henry & Co., at Dublin, in consequence of the receipt of information that an attempt would be made to destroy the place. The threat is supposed to have arisen from Fenian displeasure at the course of Mitchell Henry, who is a partner in the firm.

LONDON.

PROTECTION BILL.

LONDON, May 9.—A rumor is current that the forthcoming Irish Protection bill will provide in certain cases of murder that trial by jury be suspended and the accused tried before three Judges, with the right of appeal.

APPOINTED CHIEF SECRETARY.

George Otto Trevelyan, M. P., has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. He was born July 20, 1838, at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, is the son of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K. C. B., and Hannah Moore Macaulay, sister of Lord Macaulay. He was educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was second in the first class in classics. He was elected member for Tynemouth in the Liberal interest in 1865; and for the border burghs in 1868. Mr. Trevelyan was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's Government in December, 1868, but resigned office in July, 1870, on a point of conscience connected with the Government Education bill. He advocated a sweeping reform of the army, including the abolition of the purchase of commissions both in and out of Parliament. He wrote from India "Letters of a Competition Wallah," republished from *Macmillan's Magazine* in 1864; "Cawnpore," in 1865; and "The Ladies in Parliament," and other pieces, collected and published in 1869.

Immediately on his acceptance of the office special policemen will be placed before his residence.

The *Standard* says the appointment of George Otto Trevelyan as Chief Secretary for Ireland is favorably received by the Irish party. Trevelyan holds advanced opinions. It is believed he sympathizes with the popular party in Ireland.

Trevelyan, having accepted the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, a new election is ordered for Hawick, the seat held by him.

The *News* says the appointment of Trevelyan is hailed with satisfaction by the Irish members.

GLADSTONE

had a long conference with Goschen yesterday, which may shortly lead to a public announcement.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

The Queen last evening gave audience to an officer bearing special dispatches from Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Spencer is expected to arrive in London tomorrow. On his return to Ireland he will be accompanied by his wife.

THE QUEEN

will visit London today, and give audience to Gladstone.

HOLDING THE LAND LEAGUE RESPONSIBLE.

The *Times* says of the Parnellite members of Parliament: "It is morally impossible to enter into any understanding with those who denounce outrage for the first time when they feel it cripples their operations. Though they profess to negotiate in the House of Commons for the bloodthirsty element of the Irish people, they are only powerful to excite disaffection. They cannot diminish the malignancy of the whole class who wallow in blood like beasts of prey."

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

It is stated that John Holmes, Junior Lord of the Treasury, will succeed the late Lord Cavendish as Secretary of the Treasury. Herbert Gladstone is to succeed Holmes.

THE IRISH.

It is stated the Irish party will ask the Government to carry on the Arrears bill clause by clause with the new protective measures.

GLADSTONE, IN A PUBLISHED STATEMENT, announces that he has received a flood of communications from every part of the Kingdom expressive of horror and indignation at the crime. He says it is only just to state that none are more remarkable for fervor and sincerity than a large number from all parts of Ireland. He wishes to express his sense of the genuine feeling shown by the communications, and his personal thanks for the sympathy manifested.

HAMILTON,

permanent Secretary to the Admiralty, has gone to Ireland to take Burke's place for six months.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

the Marquis of Landsdowne announced that in consequence of the recent Ministerial statements relative to impending measures for the protection of life and property in Ireland he dropped the motion which he had announced against the Irish policy of the Government. He said he wished to impress upon the Government very earnestly the necessity of not yielding to popular demands without the adoption of compensating measures for strengthening the law.

THE BODY OF LORD CAVENDISH

was laid out for public view in the chapel at Chatsworth. The features are calm. Only one scar is visible—across the nose. The Queen sent a special messenger with a wreath for the coffin. The wreath is composed of yellow and white everlasting flowers, and has a card attached to it with the words inscribed, "From Queen Victoria." A letter of condolence, addressed to Lady Frederick Cavendish, accompanies the wreath. The interment will take place at Edensor at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Business in the surrounding districts will be suspended during the whole day. It is expected that a deputation of the Duke of Devonshire's Irish tenantry from Cork will participate in the funeral procession. A special train from London will convey the Ministers, who will act as pall-bearers.

GLADSTONE

has written to the Mayor of Cork acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions passed at the meeting of citizens Sunday. In the letter he says: "It is my firm belief that there will be but one common sentiment throughout the three Kingdoms concerning the terrible assasination, and that Ireland in particular, throughout her length and breadth, will demonstrate how far she is from the slightest touch of moral complicity in so black a deed."

PARNELL

received telegrams from the President of the American Land League and officers of many branch leagues and affiliated societies requesting him to convey to Gladstone the expression of their sympathy for him and their abhorrence of the crime.

THE "TIMES,"

in an article, says: "Even if it be true that the murder of Cavendish and Burke was done by American-Irish desperadoes we must not forget that Parnell has boasted of consolidating an alliance between the Irish in America and those at home. We are unable to accept the plea that men who have pursued the Land League's course are divested of all responsibility for the crime they now denounce."

MISS ANNA PARNELL,

in a letter to the *Times*, says she doubts that the policy is conciliation, when families in Clare, whom Forster turned out, are living in hovels, and 600 people in one county alone are liable to death by cold, if being illegal to help them. She concludes by saying: "If there are any persons surprised that the assasin's arm is not idle, they must not forget that there is such a thing as human nature among Irishmen."

CABINET COUNCILS

will be held daily for the present.

THERE IS A CONTINUED INFLUX OF TELEGRAMS

from all parts of the United Kingdom and Ireland expressing indignation at the crime.

CHATSWORTH.

Gladstone will go to Chatsworth today.

THE "NEWS,"

in a leading article, says: "We do not remember to have ever seen, at such a crisis, so remarkable a display of composure and restraint. The Government cannot complain that this trying occasion has been turned to account for the purposes of faction."

O'DONOVAN-ROSSA.

The *Standard*, in a leading article referring to the brutal ravings of O'Donovan-Rossa, asks very seriously whether there is not a duty resting on the Executive of the United States and a corresponding one vested in the British Government with respect to the future. It says the American police can hardly be so ingenious as they are credited with being if they are unable at a very short notice to arrest in America the ringleaders of plots against the Queen's people. The *Standard* regards it as astonishing that until last evening no reward had been offered for the discovery of the assasins.

PARIS.

FRENCH COMMENT.

PARIS, May 9.—The *Temps* applauds the demeanor of the English people in the Irish crisis, and says: "There is no trace of rashness or precipitation. The murders seem to have generated in all parties a desire for appeasement and concord."

AMERICA.

AT NEW YORK—A SUGGESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—While the Dublin assasination is now prominently before the public, and the law is reaching out to assert its majesty and summon the perpetrators of the murders before the bar of justice, a suggestion might be made that will perhaps make clearer some of the mysterious points of the affair. The methods employed in the assasination do not appear to have occurred to the public as being peculiarly American. The manner in which the scene of the affair was approached by the conspirators in the cart and the escape effected, were both planned evidently by persons who were thoroughly versed in the old-time New York plan of committing robberies in open daylight and in frequented thoroughfares. This is what is known in criminal and detective circles here as

THE BUTCHER-CART GAME.

It has been worked here for years. Every now and then the public is surprised at the recital of an affair of surprising audacity and daring, wherein two or three men in a strong butcher-cart would accomplish a robbery under the very eyes of the police, and effect an escape. The sudden dash, the unsuspecting appearance of the vehicle, combine to throw the victims off their guard, and the work of robbery of express wagons or bank messengers is accomplished with such expedition that the perpetrators make their escape before the situation is realized. This is said by detectives to be peculiarly a New York device for robbing vehicles transporting large sums of money, and has been

SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT IN MANY INSTANCES.

Few of these highwaymen have ever been captured. It has been practiced in a few other cities of this country, but detectives here assert that they never knew of its being done across the water. Taking this fact into consideration, they argue that the murder of the two officials in Dublin was either prearranged by parties conversant with the American butcher-cart trick, or was carried out by some one schooled in this peculiar mode of crime. From this they make the deduction that the original suspicions of Irish-Americans being involved in the affair will be ultimately found to be correct. Superintendent Walling was asked today if the plan of the assasinasion in the Phœnix Park resembled, in respect of

THE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE MURDERERS TO REACH THEIR VICTIMS

and then escape, the plan adopted in New York by "Butcher-cart thieves." Mr. Walling said he had no official data to guide him in forming an opinion as to the manner in which thevillains did their work, and that he was just as apt to err as any other newspaper reader. He went on to say: "What are called butcher-cart robberies are invariably the result of long plotting. The man marked for robbery is watched for weeks, and his habits are known to a nicety of the robbers. There is a similarity in the places of the Phœnix Park murderers and those by a gang of butcher-cart thieves, but, although nine-tenths

DOGGED MR. BURKE FOR MONTHS,

yes, for years, how could they have known of the habits of Lord Frederick? Of course it may be suggested that they went to murder the Under-Secretary and were compelled to take the life of Lord Frederick Cavendish because he threw himself between his companion and his assasins, and would have given an alarm had he been unhurt or only slightly injured. They had to make sure of him, as dead men not only tell no tales, but do not identify. If I understand right, there were four men and a driver. There may have been four only, and one of them may have driven the vehicle, of which we have only a vague description. Applying the butcher-cart theory, I should call it an American or

PERHAPS A NEW YORK JOB.

We call these robberies butcher-cart robberies, but many that have happened here have been done with four-wheel vehicles. Take the Rapert robbery, that was done with a covered wagon, in which men were concealed. I cannot remember to have read or heard of butcher-cart robberies in Europe, and believe that few have occurred outside of New York and its environs. About convictions for butcher-cart business, my impression is that they are few if any. There have been many arrests, but there has always been great trouble about identification. The difficulty is always here."

A CALL

was issued today for a mass-meeting of Irish-American citizens at Cooper Institute tomorrow evening to denounce the assasination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke, and to offer a reward for the arrest of the murders. Mayor Grace will preside. It is expected that speeches will be delivered by Richard O'Gorman, District-Attorney McKeon, James Redpath, John Savage, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, and others. The meeting was called at the instance of the Land League of this city, and, in order that it should not be confined to members of that organization, an invitation was extended to prominent public men to participate. The land league proposes to have an immense demonstration at the close of the week or in the early part of next week

IN JONES' WOOD

or some other convenient place where there will be accommodation for a large crowd. Telegrams were received today by the league officials from Mr. Parnell and Mr. Patrick Egan, urging prompt action on the part of the league branches throughout the United States in denunciation of the foul crime which has cast a gloom over Ireland. Meetings have been called by every branch in this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, to be held on the evenings during the present week. Dr. Wallace, President of the organization in this city, has addressed communications on the subject to the several branches.

THE PARNELL LAND LEAGUE.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Parnell Land League passed resolutions deprecating the use of force, denouncing the murders in Ireland, and hoping for the detection of the assasins. The resolutions say: "The fiendish course of the London *Times* in urging a policy of hate and revenge against the Irish people is a crime still more fiendish than the bloody deed which, if so enormously serves as a pretext for the barbarous measures it advocates."

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE

was cabled to Parnell, Davitt, and Dillon:

"The Parnell Land League of the parent branch unanimously concurs in your noble manifesto to the Irish people in the present trying emergency."

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 9.—The Irishmen of Boston, in a public meeting representing the Irish people of Massachusetts, express unmixed abhorrence of the dreadful crime in Phœnix Park, Dublin, Saturday last and profound sympathy with those whose hearts are scarred by the blow of the assasins, and also with the people of Ireland, in whose midst the deed was done, and upon whose dawning hopes falls its awful shadow. It was also

Resolved, We are convinced the assasination was deliberately perpetrated by the bitterest enemies of Ireland, whose selfish interests would be ruined by conciliation but served by the continuation of coercion, and who played this last terrible gambler's card to shatter good-will and arouse angry passions, and, to use Mr. Gladstone's own words, "embitter the relations between Great Britain and Ireland."

Resolved, We express the people of Ireland not to rest until those murdered not alone of men, but of Ireland's national reputation, are apprehended and brought to justice, and we pledge ourselves to raise $5,000 to be offered as a reward for the apprehension of the assasins, or any one of them, and that this money shall be placed for that purpose at the disposal of Parnell.

Resolved, We repeat with indignation and horror

the most infamous attempt in certain quarters to connect the Irish in America with this cowardly murder.

The wildest enthusiasm was caused by the advent of H. Millar bearing a letter from Grand-Master McIntire, of the Orange Order of Massachusetts. Miller, speaking for his order not alone in Massachusetts, but in the whole United States, said the Orangemen were in full sympathy with the purposes of the meeting, and made the announcement that the Orangemen were ready and most willing to bury the hatchet of discord which has for so many years divided their ranks. He denounced in the strongest terms the statement that the deed had been perpetrated by Irishmen or the friends of Ireland, and promised the utmost cooperation on the part of his order with the Land League to bring the murderers to justice. The letter of the Grand Master is as follows:

To the Chairman of the Indignation Meeting at Grand Hall—DEAR SIR: We, representatives of the Orangemen of Boston, desire to express our cordial sympathy with your meeting of this evening. We denounce the act as most unjustifiable, and are perfectly persuaded that no member of the Land League or Nationalist party had any hand in this most deplorable outrage. Allow us, through our representative, to convey to you our cordial indorsement of whatever resolutions you may propose and adopt.

D. H. M. McINTIRE, G. M.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

said a letter saying: "No words can adequately tell my horror for the injury our cause has suffered, nor my abhorrence of this hideous crime—a disgrace to civilization. But let us wait for further evidence before we consent to believe that any Irishman has been stung even by the intolerable wrongs of the last twenty months to such an atrocious crime. Ireland's marvellous patience during the last eighty years entitles her to the benefit of such a doubt."

IRISHMEN AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—The Indianapolis Land League had a meeting tonight, at which there was a good deal of difference of opinion as to the resolutions to be adopted on the assassination. Finally resolutions of condemnation and of sympathy with Lord Cavendish were passed, and also the following: "We denounce as crime against nuture the attempt made by an unfriendly press at home and abroad to ascribe this outrage upon the league, with which it can have no connection, and to fasten it upon a people to whom it does not belong." The meeting refused to sympathize with Gladstone or to request the United States Government to cooperate with the British authorities in securing the arrest of Irish-Americans implicated in the outrage. It also rejected a motion that measures be taken to break up all oath-bound societies in this country having for their object the encouragement of Nihilistic plots abroad.

AT DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 9.—The Hon. M. V. Gannon, President of the Iowa State Land League, issued the following address to the Iowa branches of the league:

To the Land League Branches of Iowa: A dastardly crime has temporarily dashed the cup of freedom from the lips of suffering Ireland. I deem it my duty to ask you to meet in your various halls and at once and emphatically express your loathing and detestation for the cowardly wretches who have introduced the methods of Italian bravo in Irish politics. Time will prove that the base murders were not the work of Land Leaguers or Nationalists. Let us aid the Irish people to continue the pursuit of the game down by David and Parnell—peaceful, passive resistance—but in the meantime pledge Iowa, in the name of its numerous leagues, to do all that lies in our power to bring the perpetrators of these horrid murders to justice. Let every league pledge a certain sum as a reward for the discovery and punishment of the miscreants. I am confident the Irish people will prove the best police force in the present affecting and atrocious matter.

AT PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Me., May 9.—George Keeley, a native of Galway, Ireland, and a resident of this city, makes this public announcement: "I have this day deposited $500 at the Canal National Bank of Portland, which I will pay to the person or persons instrumental in the arrest and conviction of the cowardly assasins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke."

AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 9.—At a mass-meeting held this evening resolutions were adopted expressing abhorrence of the crime recently committed at Dublin. The following telegram was sent tonight:

Charles Stuart Parnell, M. P., London: You have the encouragement and support of the Irishmen of Memphis, Tenn., who subscribe $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the assassins. MICHAEL GAVIN,

Chairman Mass-Meeting.

ANOTHER REWARD OFFERED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—The Land League last night adopted resolutions that the Executive of the league here telegraph to Parnell offering a special purse of $5,000 for the apprehension of the assasins.

CANADA.

A MASS-MEETING AT OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 9.—A mass-meeting of Irishmen was held in the City-Hall this evening to protest against the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The meeting was largely attended and passed resolutions of deep abhorrence at the enormity of the crime, a sincere hope that the perpetrators of the dastardly deed would be brought to justice, and the heartfelt sympathy of all Irishmen with the families of the victims. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to the Irish Executive, the Duke of Devonshire, and the relatives of the late Under Secretary, Mr. Burke.

CAVENDISH IN AMERICA.

"OATH" IN "CINCINNATI ENQUIRER."

I most Gen. Averill this morning, who told me a singular story about Cavendish.

"I can may not be aware," said he, "that Cavendish was in the Army of the Potomac in 1862, and I obtained him for a while. He came to this country with his brother, Lord Hartington, now the Marquis of Hartington, and with Sir John Rose. I met them in the following peculiar way: When McClellan's army evacuated the peninsula I covered the embarkation with my cavalry, and was the last officer to get in the steamer. Having been ill I lost my senses when I got on the steamer, and know nothing more till I found myself in the house of Gen. Wadsworth at Washington. As soon as I was able to get out I made ready to find the army again, which was then at Antietam battle-field. But before I started I went into Gen. Ingalls' office, on Pennsylvania avenue, he being the Chief Quartermaster of McClellan, and he and Nesmith, of Oregon, and Col. Sawtelle and myself sat down to play a game of poker. It was

A PRETTY LONG GAME,

and, consecutively, Ingalls and Nesmith were frozen out, and the game was left to Sawtelle and me, and I won all the money. Sawtelle then said: 'Now, Averill, I have no more money, but Ingalls has plenty of wine and good stuff here, and I will stake you a basket of champagne on another round.' I won again, and the champagne was mine. Then they put up some Chateau Margaux, and I won that. Said I: 'Gentlemen, if you think I am going to leave the stuff here, you are mistaken.' I am going to carry it up to the army with me.'

"So, when I started the next day, I had my wine loaded up, and some of my staff officers were with me, and it took me all day to go to Harper's Ferry. On the way certain Englishmen, seeing me with a General's insignia, introduced themselves as

LORDS CAVENDISH AND HARTINGTON,

and with them was Rose. I was pretty ill from having played that poker the night before, being barely convalescent, but lying down as I was most of the time, I heard them talk, and divided lunch with them. Cavendish was a young fellow, pretty well mase, of a frank, bluff style. His elder brother, Hartington, was something over 30 years old. When we got out at Berlin, in Maryland, to find the army, these young fellows still went along with us, and we came to a small house at the roadside, standing rather on a hill, which had but one bed in it, and was inhabited by a poor woman. We concluded to stop there for the night, and these young Lords lay down on the floor with my staff, making no complaint, and insisted on my taking the bed. I then got at my supplies, and some of the boys had wanted loe in the neighborhood. They probably thought that

AN AMERICAN OFFICER LIVED JUST AS I DID THAT DAY

in the results of my poker-game. We had champagne and ice, and then Margaux and pork and beans. The next day, while we were at the same house, Gen. McClellan rode past and called out to me: 'How are you Averill? Glad to see you back.' Gen. McClellan, thank you,' said I. Hearing his name, these two fellows rushed down to the fence to get a glimpse of the General and had read so much of, but I did not introduce them. The staff officers not to like them pretty well, and used to say to this Cavendish who who was killed Saturday: 'Cavendish, give me some of your tobacco.' They said around camp some time, and suddenly Hartington disappeared, and turned up in Lee's army. The others did not go. I never inquired as to whether Gen. McClellan permitted Hartington to pass the lines, but have the idea that he just walked out of the picket-line and went over. Sir John Rose, when I saw him afterward in Canada, rather apologized for Hartington's disappearance, which was the first time I knew that he had gone to Lee."

LATER DISPATCHES.

THE RED-PANELED CAR.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, May 9.—Another important link in the evidence regarding the assasin's flight is supplied the police by a carman who was washing his vehicle in the Village of Chapelizod, when a strange car dashed past, almost knocking him down. He remonstrated with the driver and men on the car, and took good note of the horse and vehicle, which he is positive he can identify. The car proceeded up the Inchicore road. When within a quarter of a mile of the Village of Inchicore

IT COLLIDED WITH A BREAD-CART,

the driver of which now comes forward with a statement which the police regard as the most important yet furnished. He is certain that he can identify even the harness of the horse, of which he took particular notice.

TWELVE COAST GUARDSMEN

have been engaged this afternoon in dragging the River Liffey from the Village of Chapelizod along the whole reach which skirts the public road. This precaution has been taken more to satisfy public opinion than in the hope of finding an trace of the assassins, who the police are now satisfied proceeded through the villages of Chapelizod to Inchicore, thence on the Naas road in the direction of Dolphin's barn beyond the southern suburbs of Dublin.

THE PAPERS ARE STILL FILLED

with reports of meetings held in all parts of the country to denounce the outrages, but the feeling of the public is now quieting down, and attention is directed to the prospective discussion of the measures for further ameliorating the condition of Ireland to be introduced in Parliament on Thursday. Mr. Gladstone will take charge of both the bill for

THE BETTER PREVENTION OF CRIME,

and that dealing with arrears of rent in Ireland, and though none of the details of the proposed legislation have yet been allowed to be made public, it is understood that the former measure will aim at the suppression of the secret societies, and will provide for the trial of agrarian offences by a special tribunal. Such a measure would commend itself to both sides of the House, and in the present state of public opinion the Irish party is extremely unlikely to offer any active opposition to it.

THE NEW CHIEF SECRETARY.

Special Cable.

LONDON, May 9.—George Otto Trevelyan is the son and heir of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, Bart, K. C. B., ex-Governor of Madras, a great authority on India and an advocate of civil-service reform. His mother was a sister of Lord Macaulay. He was born on the 20th of July, 1838, at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, and was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. His uncle, Lord Macaulay, was warmly attached to him, and took an affectionate interest in his welfare. In October, 1862, his father was appointed Financial Minister in India, and he accompanied him as his private secretary. While there he wrote "Letters of a Competition Wallah," descriptive of the Indian civil service. They were published in *Macmillan's Magazine* and created a great sensation, both in India and in England. He was the author also of "Cawnpore," published in 1865. Sir Charles resigned in that year and returned to England. George Otto Trevelyan had no difficulty in getting

ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT

for Tynemouth soon after his arrival. He was an advanced Liberal, and, after taking his seat in the House, his ambition was to form a modern New-England party. In this he was unsuccessful, his only adherents being Mr. Julian Goldsmid and Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice. It is recorded that his maiden speech was a failure, and it was predicted that he would never succeed as an orator, though his literary merit and scholarship were generally admitted. He soon overcame his diffidence, and in a few months manifested fair ability as a debater. Taking under his special protection that immense body of

ENGLISH RUSTICS

who are shut out from the franchise enjoyed by the more fortunate dwellers in towns he became their bold and unswerving advocate. It is due to Mr. Trevelyan to say that whenever he brings on his annual motion on the subject he makes a few comments, and he does not despair of eventually running his favorit measure through committee, and in time having it inscribed in the statute book. In 1868 he was made Civil Lord of the Admiralty, but resigned in 1870, "on a point of conscience connected with the Government education bill." He is of about the same persuasion in politics

AS SIR CHARLES DILKE WAS

before he received his promotion, and is in favor of a number of sweeping reforms. In 1868 he was elected to Parliament for the Border-burgs, and at the last general election he was made member for Hawick, a little Scotch constituency. He was rewarded for his allegiance to Mr. Gladstone by being appointed Secretary to the Admiralty on the formation of the new Government. Mr. Trevelyan is well-known as an author. In 1876 he published "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," which was very cordially criticised. His last book is "The Youth of Fox," which appeared a short time ago.

EGAN AT PARIS—HIS POLICY UNCHANGED—AN INTERVIEW.

Special Cable.

PARIS, May 9.—Neither the adoption of a conciliatory policy by Mr. Gladstone nor the shocking assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke seems to have in any way modified the program of the Land-Leaguers. I had a long conversation with Mr. Egan this afternoon, in the course of which I repeatedly asked him whether he individually or the league collectively would not feel it a duty to repudiate and condemn the assassinations. Mr. Egan said that he could not see any necessity for repudiating them. No one in his senses would charge the league with them. "They will be a great blow to us, from whatever point of view we regard them," continued Mr. Egan. "These assassinations are deplorable."

Correspondent—Mr. Parnell will possibly think it necessary to be more explicit than you do. To whom, may I ask, do you attribute the assasinations? I see that the *Universe* sets them down to

THE SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mr. Egan—That is not my opinion. I have thought a great deal about this matter, although, of course, I have no certain information on the subject, and I cannot but think that they are the work of individual fanatics who may have been casual passers-by, acting on a sudden impulse. That the crime can be traced to any political organization I do not believe.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—O'Donovan Rossa said tonight on the assasinations: "If I knew anything on the subject I would not tell, so it is useless to ask me. I don't think that the Land-League had anything to do with it. The scarsers haven't the stuff in them to do such a piece of work. It is my opinion that the plot was, laid for Burke and Forster, and that Cavendish was an accidental victim. But I see no reason for special grief over the death of two Englishmen rather than over the death of poor Irishmen by thousands driven from their homes.

TO DIE OF HUNGER AND EXPOSURE.

If a meeting is to be held, let the indignation be over the evictions."

"What will be the effect of fresh measures of repression?"

"They will help the cause. They will benefit our party—what they call the dynamite section. Fresh attacks upon the Irish people will only help to rouse the Irish spirit everywhere and bring about war upon English interests all over the world. Do you think if I had relatives or dear friends killed in Ireland by the English, I should hesitate to burn English shipping in New York harbor if I could?"

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—The Secretary of State today licensed the Merchants' & Shippers' Grain Association, of Chicago; capital, $250,000; corporators, Frank G. Kammerer, William Hushes, John F. Cameron, and George M. Irwin. Also, the Chicago Furniture Storage Company, of Chicago; capital, $10,000; corporators, H. S. Utley, William D. Goodnow, and H. P. Cochran.

NEW YORK.

Scoville's Fruitless Efforts to Gain Possession of His Wife.

Safe Arrival in Chicago Last Evening of Mrs. Scoville.

Figuring Up the Profits and Losses of the Musical Festival.

Third Annual Spring Sale of Jersey Cattle from Prominent Herds.

Mysterious Disappearance of Theodore Peez, a Young German Grain Merchant.

Chamber of Commerce Banquet—Recovery of Missing Jewels—Export of Gold—Items.

THE SCOVILLES.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—When Mrs. Francis M. Scoville, the sister of Charles J. Guiteau, appeared on the stage of the Criterian Theatre on Sunday night, and announced that she would not deliver the lecture she had intended to, it was evident she was much agitated. It now appears that she had been evading her husband, George Scoville, a former counsel for her brother, for some time, and that a meeting with him on the street shortly before she arrived at the theatre was the cause of her distress. At that meeting Mr. Scoville asked his wife to return to him, and charged her brother, John Wilson Guiteau with inducing her to stay away from him. She promised to meet him when she returned to the Astor House. She did not do so, however, and last evening Mr. Scoville, as telegraphed THE TRIBUNE, obtained from Judge Donohue

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

commanding John W. Guiteau to prodnce her in Supreme Court Chambers this morning. Mr. Guiteau made a return to the writ before Judge Donahoe in Supreme Court Chambers today, denying that he restrained Mrs. Scoville, or knew where she was. Mr. Scoville traversed the return bu putting in a long affidavit, again asserting that his wife was restrained by her brother. Judge Donohue ordered testimony to be taken up on the disputed point.

The first witness sworn was Mr. Scoville, husband of the lady. He testified that he practiced as a lawyer in Chicago thirty-one years, and had been married twenty-nine years. They lived a happy life. They lived together until she left Washington to go home, leaving him to finish up the defense of Charles J. Guiteau. She went home, partly because she had household matters to attend to there, and partly because the trial had

A BAD EFFECT ON HER MIND,

and he thought a change would do her good. During the appeal he went home for a few days, and the first thing she said when they met was, I thought you had ceased to care for me." This seemed to pass off, and they parted with their usual friendly feelings. During the trial she was very nervous and sleepless, her mind constantly dwelling on the trial, and fearing it would affect her mind, as medical advice had said it would, he advised her removal to Chicago. After her return home she did not seem to improve much, her mind still dwelling on the trial of her brother. He next saw her in this city on the sidewalk on last Sunday evening. He learned that she was in this city from the newspapers, and

COMMUNICHTED BY LETTER AND TELEGRAPH

with her and her brother for the past two weeks. Her brother declined to answer the telegrams, which answers were evasive and uncertain. He started from Chicago to go to Washington for her, supposing she had gone there. At Pittsburg he got information leading him to believe she had gone to Chicago. He finally found her in New York last Sunday night. He inquired of the clerk at the Astor House for his wife. At the time John W. Guiteau stepped up and forbade the clerk letting him see her and said not to show him to her room. Witness said he would see her in the parlor, but brother said he would not permit that. While writing her a line he was informed she had gone out. He followed and overtook them. Scoville went on to say: "I spoke to my wife. I told her that I had come on from Chicago to see her, and must have a conversation with her. She said that

SHE WAS GOING TO LECTURE

and wished me not to talk to her then, as it would disturb her mind. I said, 'you know that as I want is a quiet conversation with you, and if you will promise to see me at the Astor House after you lecture, that is all I ask.' She asked me to go and hear her lecture, and I said that I would do so, but to return to the Astor hotel to see a gentleman with whom I had an engagement. John W. Guiteau escorted her, and I left them to take the train up-town at the Grand Central Station. I have not seen my wife since that time. John W. Guiteau returned to the Astor House at 10:30 o'clock that evening. I saw him about 11 o'clock. I had

HALF AN HOUR'S CONVERSATION WITH HIM

about myself. I told him that all I wanted was to see and converse with her. I asked him why she had not returned as she promised. I told him that I had come from Chicago to take care of her; that her mental condition was such that she ought to be left alone. He announced that I would not be permitted to see her on the ground; that I had threatened to put her in an insane asylum, and that he would not permit any further attempt to show insanity in the Guiteau family. He said he could not plead for her nor for me, but that on the question of insanity in the Guiteau family he would resist by every means in his power. I saw Guiteau twice on Monday, once in the morning early and again in the forenoon, and talked with him about making a future appointment for an interview, and asked him where my wife was.

Objection having been raised to the evidence offered.

THE EXAMINATION WAS ADJOURNED

until tomorrow morning, when Judge Donohue will be asked to pass upon the objections. Mr. Scoville presented copies of two telegrams received by him in Chicago from Guiteau in this city, announcing that Mrs. Scoville and her daughter were here, and that he (Guiteau) was surprised at the former's "Revelations." Mr. Guiteau declined to tell what the nature of the "Revelations" were, but exhibited a telegram he had sent to Mrs. Scoville, and which the latter had failed to offer in evidence. This telegram ran: "Letter received. Go ahead and prove to the world that you are a fraud and a fool." Mr. Scoville also stated that

HIS WIFE HAD BEEN MISLED

by two men—namely: Earlie and Runnals—who, taking advantage of her weakened mind, had induced her to believe she could make money for her brother by lecturing and writing for the press. He also gave a clew to the "revelations" spoken of in his brother-in-law's telegram by saying that before she left Chicago his wife had prepared a complaint in a suit for divorce, charging him with infidelity to her, implicating several estimable ladies. This complaint she did not file, however. He took this fact to be evidence that she is not in her right mind.

MRS. SCOVILLE'S ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO.

Mrs. Frances M. Scoville arrived last evening from New York, and is the guest of friends on the South Side. She is arranging for a lecture-tour through the West.

A MYSTERY.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A GRAIN MERCHANT

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—E. George Beiz, of Hunter's Point, went to police headquarters yesterday afternoon and informed Superintendent Walling that Theodore Peez, of Paris, who came to this city on April 11, had been missing since April 12. He had left Peez at Koster & Bial's at 10 o'clock that night, and had not seen him since. According to Beiz's story, Peez was born in Mainz, Germany. His family was at one time very wealthy, his grandfather being the head of the firm of Ernest Peez and Co., grain merchants of that city. Theodore's two elder brothers inherited the business and became very wealthy. The senior partner was Joseph, who married a daughter of George Beiz, a retired merchant of Mainz, and formerly the President of the Bank of South Germany. Theodore visited this country in 1878, and on his return

ENTERED HIS BROTHERS' EMPLOY

as a clerk. He became a partner in 1879. In the same year the firm became insolvent, and in order to sustain its credit Joseph had it publicly announced that he was to marry the youngest daughter of Beiz, to whom he was engaged. As this meant a dowry of 1,000,000 marks, the sum that Joseph's wife had received on her marriage, it was supposed that this would save the firm. George Beiz sanctioned the marriage, provided that Theodore would wait until his daughter was 21 years old, she being then 17, and on condition that Theodore himself should then be worth a sum equal to the dowry his wife would receive. This decision spoiled the business aspects of the case, and the firm failed for 2,000,000 marks in the latter part of 1879.

A SETTLEMENT WAS MADE WITH CREDITORS

at 70 cents on the dollar, the private fortune of Mrs. Joseph Peez being used for the purpose. Since the brothers could not go into business while there was an outstanding claim against them, they went to Paris and began business separately, taking with them 200,000 marks, which made them able to arrest and extradition to Germany. George Beiz paid the sum for the sake of the family name. The Peezes both speculated in grain, and as a result Theodore sudddnly left Paris two months ago,

AFTER USING UP HIS MONEY,

and came to this country. He went to the St. Charles Hotel on April 11. He was met there by E. George Beiz, a son of George Beiz, of Mainz, to whom he said that he had come to this country to operate in Chicago as an agent for some French speculators. On the night of April 12 the two visited Koster & Bial's, and there Peez, who had several hundred dollars in Napoleons and a large number of bills about him, displayed his money freely. Beiz left him at 10 o'clock, giving him directions how to reach the St. Charles Hotel, and making an engagement to meet him there on the following morning. Peez went away from the concert-hall about 11 o'clock in the company of two men, who have not been traced. There are several letters, one from George Beiz's daughter in Mainz, addressed to him at the post-office. It is thought that he has been foully dealt with for the sake of his money.

JERSEY CATTLE.

THIRD ANNUAL SPRING SALE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The third annual spring sale of Jersey cattle from the herds of prominent breeders and fanciers began this morning, under the management of Peter C. Kellogg & Co., at the American Institute Building, and will be continued. Thursday and Friday will be devoted to the sale of the Oxford Park herd, owned by T. S. Cooper and William B. Maddux, of Reading, Hamilton County, O. Sixty-three animals were sold today, the average of prices being rather higher than last year's sale. Most of the cattle were of exceptionally fine breeding and were shown in good condition.

THE SENSATION OF THE DAY

was the sale of the young heifer Nancy Lee 2 for $1,550. She was bred and owned by S. M. Burnham, Saugatuck, Conn., and is of a solid lemon-fawn color, with brown switch, large udder, and good escutcheon. She was purchased by F. Theodore Walton, who also bought many other high-priced animals. The breeders' prize for the breeders obtaining the highest average price on a consignment of not less than five animals was on exhibition through the day on the auction-stand. It is a solid hammered silver milk-pail of almost full size, with a cylindrical receptacle for ice in the centre, and ornamented on the exterior with flowers, grasses, and butterflies. The following is the list of

THE LEADING ANIMALS SOLD,

with prices paid and the names of the purchasers:

Susie Price No. 1,563, cow, 4 years, F. T. Walton, $410.

Ælodia No. 6,101, cow, 5 years, Edwin Thorne, $310.

Natalie 2d No. 9,595, cow, 3 years, R. J. Kimball, New York, $210.

Harriet 4th No. 817, cow, 13 years, N. G. Bradford Jr., Westchester, New York, $350.

Mahna 2d No. 8,820, 3 years, S. N. Schoonmaker, Baltimore, Md., $875.

Annie Lodi No. 15,224, heifer, 1 year, E. L. Clarkson, Tivola, N. Y., $445.

Cretesia No. 14,865, heifer, 2 years, R. J. Kimball, $360.

Burnet No. 6,567, bull, 1 year, B. Kittredge, Peckskill, N. Y., $210.

My Queen No 12,514, cow, 1 year, F. T. Walton, New York, $400.

Yearling bull calf, unnamed, T. J. Hand, $360.

Keetamoe No. 5,428, cow 8 years, F. T. Walton, New York, $340.

A American Queen No. 14,727, cow, 3 years, William Waitin, Hoiyoke, Mass., $385.

Emily Ado No. 11,293, cow, 2 years, L. B. Purnell, Baltimore, Md., $325.

Proile No. 11,567, cow, 3 years, F. T. Walton, New York, $575.

Katie Kohiman No. 7,270, cow, 5 years, M. G. Bradford Jr., $330.

Fleur de Peez, 14,241, cow, 7 years, Josiah Letchworth, Auburn, N. Y., $360.

Lassie of Cranmoor Farm, 8,421, cow, 4 years, C. L. Perkins, New York, $250.

Undula, 11,585, yearling heifer, Lyman A. Miles, Middlefield, Conn., $360.

Ida Kohiman No. 7,271, cow, 4 years, Thomas J. hand, $310.

Bripe, 15,217, yearling heifer, J. H. Walker, Worcester, Mass., $300.

Belle of Middlefield 2, No. 13,134, heifer, 2 years, R. J. Kimball, $340.

Grand Duke, 6,946, yearling bull, H. D. Parker, Boston, Mass., $300.

Bertha Davis 2, No. 10,598, cow, 2 years, Hiram Benedict, Lockport, N. Y., $610.

Trudeaux, No. 9,428, cow, 5 years, F. P. Walton, $540.

Baron Rey, 5,993, bull, yearling, H. C. Kretschman, Bayside, L. I., $325.

Mercuria, 11,545, heifer, 2 years, F. T. Walton, $370.

Nancy Lee 2, 11,393, heifer, 2 years, F. T. Walton, $1,550.

Light Fawn, 1,407, cow, 13 years, William Watson, New York, $230.

Flora St. John, 14,243, cow, 5 years, J. Letchworth, $350.

Salada Madge, 10,266, cow, 2 years, W. B. Hurd, Forestville, Conn., $475.

Lady Monmouth, 15,173, heifer, 2 years, A. H. Cooley, East Coldenham, N. Y., $300.

Sunlight, 4,349, cow, 7 years, H. D. Parker, $300.

Insie, 12,859, yearling heifer, Thomas J. Hand, $210.

Lulie, of Cranmoor Farm, 8,423; cow, 3 years, J. Letchworth, $250.

Aulinda, 14,780, cow, 6 years, R. H. Gifford, $290.

Fidele, 13,104, heifer, 3 years, John I. Holly, $175.

Caveat 6,367, yearing bull, James A. Burden, Troy, N. Y., $425.

Frederica 10,332, heifer, 2 years, H. D. Parker, $720.

Bliss 15,219, yearling heifer, D. F. Appleton, Ipswich, Mass., $325.

Alaun, of Rome Farm, 12,097, heifer, 2 years, William Whitin, $710.

Total sales, $20,060; average for sixty-three head of cattle, $318.41.

JEWISH RELIEF.

ARRIVAL OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF AN ENGLISH COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Among the passengers who arrived in this city on the Cunard steamer Servia yesterday was Mr. George Samuel Yates, who has recently been appointed Honorary Commissioner from the Lord Mayor of London and the Mansion House Jewish Relief Committee to present their views to the various Hebrew emigrant aid and kindred societies in America and Canada. Mr. Yates is visiting this country on private business, and his labor as commissioner is entirely gratuitous. This morning Mr. Yates addressed a letter to Mr. M. A. Kursheedt, Managing Secretary of the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society of this city, in which he states that his mission here is simply to explain the organization for the assistance of Jewish emigrants which is now in course of adoption by the English and European committees, and in return to ask for the fullest information as to

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THIS COUNTRY.

He states that he will call upon the Jewish committees in Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Baltimore, Boston, and other great cities, toward the end of this month or the 1st of June, and in conclusion trusts to be able to promote that spirit of harmony between England and the American committees so necessary to the proper working out of this great cause they all have at heart. Mr. Yates said today that the Mansion House Committee expected a very large delegation of Russian Jews to the United States this summer, but only the better class of artisans and able-bodied men and women would be sent here. He said a number of Jews are being sent to Palestine and Turkey. Definit plans have not yet been arranged for the organized reception and distribution of emigrants, but these will be formed as soon as Mr. Yates is able to confer with the Mansion House Committee.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Advisory Council of the May Musical Festival are now at work figuring up the profit and loss of the undertakings. It is stated that the total expenditures were from $120,000 to $135,000 and the total receipts about $145,000, including the $25,000 paid as an assessment on the guarantee fund subscribed by the promoters of the festival. It is probable that the actual receipts and expenditures will about balance, and in that case, of course, the guarantee fund will not be touched. It is also possible that the exposes may prove to exceed $120,000, and in that case there may be a small deficiency to be

MADE UP FROM THE ASSESSMENT.

The rent of the Seventh Regiment armory, for rehtting, rehearsals, and concerts, for nearly six weeks, altogether was $10,000. Then $17,000 more were expended in fitting up the armory, the cellar being for the complete new flooring laid so as to raise one section above another, the new side entrance, the stage, the chorus seats, the chairs, the greenery, and flowers, etc. Some $5,000 were spent for the rentior of halls in this and other cities for the rehearsals of the chorus, making the total expense for the use and fittings of the different buildings about $30,000. The cost of the orchestra, numbering 100 performers, was $25,000, and an equal amount was paid for the soloists, of whom about twenty were engaged. The transportation of the members of the eborus and orchestra who came from out of town cost about $20,000.

THE CHORUS SINGERS FROM OTHER CITIES

were lodged and fed at the expense of the management while contributing their services. The orchestral scores and chorus music required an outlay of $5,000. The expenses of advertising and printing, the sale of tickets by auction and otherwise, the hire of ushers, labor, etc., amounted to about $10,000. A sum varying from $5,000 to $10,000 is put down for miscellaneous expenses, some of which are contingent upon the general pecuniary result. Upon the exact extent of these latter liabilities will depend the solution of the question whether the management will come out whole or a little the reverse.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce drew together a distinguished company of merchants and public men at Delmonico's last evening. The feast commemorated the 114th anniversary of the Chamber, and over 200 gentlemen sat down at the six tables in the dining-hall. At the guest's table sat Speaker Keifer, George W. Childs, the Hon. John Jay Knox, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Gov. Hoffman, the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Congressman Payton McMichael, Mayor Seth Low, Senator Thomas F. Bayard, the Hon. Carl Schurz, Mayor Grace, the Hon. A. S. Sullivan, and Judge Abram H. Lawrence. Regrets were received from President Arthur, Judge Noah Davis, Secretary Lincoln, Secretary Chandler, Secretary Teller, Chief-Justice Waite, Senator Lapham, Senator Warner Miller, the Hon. Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia, Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Gov. Cornell, ex-Gov. Seymour, ex-Gov. Tilden, ex-Gov. Lucius Robinson, and the Hon. Erastus Brooks.

THE DECLINE OF THE MERCHANT MARINE

of the United States furnished a text for quite a long speech by Senator Thomas F. Bayard. Two views might be taken of the merchant marine of the United States, one wholly internal, considering this an independent and separate country, dealing only with its own policy, and the other external as well as internal, considering this as one of the great family of nations with the duties of mutuality and and reciprocity of obligations and dependent conditions. The latter was the view that must be adopted. Commerce is not a selfish pursuit by an individual or a nation. The wisest and most beneficent basis is its reciprocity of benefit, and laws or views that do not tend in favor of this doctrine will be found short-sighted and injurious.

ALLEGIANCE AND OBEDIENCE

the correlatives of protection by a Government. Taxation upon property is payment for that protection, and, where the power and capacity to protect does not exist or continue, the equitable right to tax has ceased. The Senator hoped that if the Government could not help our own ships in every sea it at least would not hamper them when they are fairly competing with their rivals of the whole world of commerce outside the United States. The speaker viewed with apprehension the growing frequency of strikes. The growing antagonism between the labor of the country and the capital of the country was a growth of error on both sides. It was unnatural and wrong. The interests of capital and of labor are inseparable. An injury to one is equally hurtful to the other. The organization of labor unions and mutual aid societies, secret and public, the speaker thought, argued badly for the future relation of employer and employed, and, in the interest of both classes, he longed to see an expansion of the markets for domestic productions.

"NEW YORK, THE GREAT BANKING AS WELL AS COMMERCIAL CENTRE,"

was responded to by the Hon. John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency, who, in the enforced absence of Secretary Folger, represented the Treasury Department. Mr. Knox dwelt upon the banking up of New York, and had much to say that was exceedingly interesting. He stated that if the daily receipts or payments of the banks of the country were to be made exclusively in gold and silver coin the total coinage of all five mints of the country during the year, amounting to $106,000,000, would be sufficient only to supply the banks of the country in making payments for about one-third of a day, or one hour and forty minutes. It would be exhausted by the forty-eight National banks of the city of New York alone in about three hours, and, if the combined reserves of the banks outside of the city of New York, would be exhausted in about four hours. "In this view," said the speaker, "how less insignificant appears the amount of the coinage of the mint and the amount of the issue of paper money, of which we hear so much talk both in and out of Congress."

"THE CITY OF NEW YORK,"

was the next toast, and Mayor Grace said that he wished he had it in his power to render such an account of the conduct of the public business of the city as a business house might render of its affairs. This city possessed the characteristics of both a business and political corporation, but the political side, his Honor said, costs so long as the business side that the public is more than justified in its complaints of the too great lack of simple business principles in the administration of municipal affairs.

The next toast was,

"AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES,"

which in mutual dependence combine to produce and prepare the necessaries and comforts of life." The Chairman called upon the Hon. Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston, Secretary of the National Board of Trade, to respond to this toast. The National Board of Trade during the fourteen years of its existence, said Mr. Hill, has endeavored to illustrate and promote harmony of interest among the various industries and their mutual dependence on each other. Upon National grounds, and with reference to the good of all, it has given its careful thought and attention to questions relating to productions and manufactures as well as to transportation by lake and by sea, and it has been constantly urging upon Congress and the Executive the necessity which exists for the creation of a department at Washington, with a Cabinet Minister at its head, which should deal with agriculture, manufactures, railroad transportation, and ocean navigation, as all these are related to each other broadly, intelligently, and upon a definit and well-devised plan. When such a department shall be established the speaker claimed that the obstinese-men of the country would be enabled to reach the Government and influence legislation more satisfactorily and efficiently than they have hitherto been able to do.

GOLD EXPORTS.

TWO MILLIONS GOING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The market for foreign exchange, without being active, is strong at rates which warrant gold exports. The total gold shipments by the Arizona this morning were $100,000. A large amount has, however, been put up for shipment by the Gallia tomorrow morning, three houses having engaged for $1,900,000. It is not uulikely that this total will be exceeded by the Gallia alone; and on Thursday the Adriatic, which is a good boat, sails. The gold which is going now is not in settlement of loan bills which are maturing, but is on account of commercial settlement. Next week

A VERY LARGE AMOUNT OF LOAN BILLS

MATURE,

or will have that to be provided for. All which have matured up to this time, or nearly all, have been renewed, and it may be that those coming due next week will form no exception. Should they not be received, however, the gold shipments then may run up to larger figure than we have yet seen in any week this year. But the loss of $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 of gold between now and June 1 need cause no alarm. In fact, the exports of gold are only property important to the money market when they run up to such figures as to affect the rates on loans in our market.

THE LOST JEWELS

FINALLY RECOVERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A large portion of the jewels contained in the missing package that was shipped some time ago from London to the Elgin Watch Company have been recovered. The jewels were sent in a common wooden box, and were under the care of the agent of a London firm until their arrival in this city, where they were turned over to Baldwin's European Express Company. This box, valued at $3,000, suddenly disappeared, and it was supposed that some mistake might have been made on the other side. Finally a young man appeared one day last week in a Broadway jewelry store and sold

TWO GROSS OF THE WATCH-JEWELS

for $250. At another store on Eighth avenue he disposed of a much smaller quantity for $70. Finally he went to the office of the Elgin Watch Company on John street and tried to sell what he had left. There he was

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Passes, Without Amendment, the Tariff-Commission Bill.

Long-Distance Orators Still Debating the Court-of-Appeals Bill.

A Resolution Offered to Investigate the Shameful Levees at the Jail.

Extended Debate in Executive Session Over the Nomination of Worthington.

Another Day in the House Entirely Devoted to the "Agricultural" Bill.

The Assassin's Case Before Judges Who Are Not Collectors of Technicalities.

THE SENATE.

THE COURT-OF-APPEALS BILL BEING TALKED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The Senate seems to be as far away from a vote upon the Court-of-Appeals bill as it was when the debate began. The interminable stream of gabble flows on. The Southern men continue to oppose it on party grounds, and either misunderstand the bill or purposely misrepresent it. David Davis has grown weary of retaining charge of the bill, and does not like to parry the thrusts which the Southern men continually make at his pet measure. Accordingly, he asked Mr. Ingalls to relieve him of the charge of the bill for today, and the latter consented. Ingalls is the mental scimetar of the Senate. His strokes are always strong, sharp, and effective, and his opponents do not invite his attack a second time. Placing himself at the foot of the centre aisle, in order to be nearer

THE SOLID DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

which the country ought not to forget has constituted itself the opponent of this bill, Mr. Ingalls supported the bill and replied to the retorts directed upon it by the force and skill. Judge Davis, relieved of the anxiety of this continual parry and thrust, sat in his chair and relished Mr. Ingalls' management. Jocund friends, as usual, made a constitutional argument against certain features of the bill. Ingalls regarded his queries at first with indifference and finally turned upon him the batteries of his ridicule, to which he did not appear to perceive. Observing this later, he became quite enraged. Ingalls characterized Jones' constitutional argument as a sentimental one in that he insisted that it was beneath the dignity of the Judges to accept their salaries by payments in the way that other mortal men receive their salaries. Mr. Ingalls maintained that

SENATOR JONES

and other Southern Senators were not familiar with the methods of administration of justice in the new sections of the country, and he cited particularly the embarrassments which now exist in the Eighth Judicial Circuit. That circuit, Mr. Ingalls said, extended from St. Paul to Little Rock, and embraced an empire. The Judge assigned to that circuit was compelled to travel eight great States. It was a physical impossibility for any one Judge to perform the duties which the law imposed upon him. The object of this bill was to relieve the Supreme Court of the twenty millions of people to the wants of fifty millions.

BUTLER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

tried to sound Mr. Ingalls as to the propriety of limiting the jurisdiction of the District Judges, and wanted to know whether the same results could not be reached by dividing the Circuits into smaller districts. This is a question which Butler has asked at every stage of the debate, so that it seems to come involuntarily from his lips as every new advocate of the bill arises. Mr. Ingalls replied that the remedy suggested would serve, and maintained that, in the Eighth Circuit particularly, unless the number of Judges were increased, the result would be a denial of justice.

IT CAME OUT IN THE DEBATE

that the question of jurisdiction has not been at all considered by the Judiciary Committee, but that they have confined themselves to the simplest and most practicable way of relieving the Supreme Court of the vast amount of business. Mr. Morgan, in another speech today, he will make one speech of two hours in length, but it was not a good day for speeches—emphasized the Southern side of the question with rather more than his usual heat. He declared that he had been studying law since he was 16 years of age, and he could not comprehend the scheme of the Judiciary Committee. Growing excited in his opposition to the bill, he said: "It shall not be done. This bill shall not be forced through the Senate. This bill shall never pass until the common men of this country learn that they cannot be dragged from one section to another at $50. We will go to the ballot-box about it."

MR. MORGAN CAST SUNDRY SLURS

upon the provisions of the bill, particularly those which provide for additional Judges. "It is a blot," he said, "upon the jurisprudence of the country, because it discriminates in favor of States and cities and against the common citizen." He talked away in this absurd way, and elaborated an argument which he has reiterated each day of the debate.

Mr. Allison has not made a speech of any length for some time. He could not resist replying to the absurd and heated objections of Mr. Morgan. He did so in a very earnest speech, in which he explained the great necessity for additional judicial force in the Eighth Judicial Circuit. He said that, with the exception of the Fifth Circuit, there is not one of the nine circuits that is not overburdened with business, and that the United States Circuit Court for his district, at least, no longer offer justice, but deny justice to litigants. The bill finally went over, and no one can predict when the debate will end.

WORTHINGTON'S NOMINATION.

It was understood today that the Senate would go into executive session at an early hour to consider the nomination of Col. Worthington as Collector of the Port of Boston. But Senator Morgan talked at least two hours on an amendment to the seven-cent stamp tax, and it was nearly 5 o'clock before he concluded. The galleries were then cleared, the doors were closed, and what transpired was supposed to be a profound secret, so far as outward barbarians were concerned. It is known, however, that the confirmation of the nomination of Col. Worthington was opposed by the Massachusetts Senators. Mr. Hoar is reported as having been outspoken in his representations concerning Col. Worthington's fitness for the position, and to have made especial allusions to his connection with certain recent newspaper articles.

MR. SHERMAN

and other Republican Senators, and Mr. George, on the Democratic side of the chamber, sustained Mr. Hoar. The Administration did not have any especial representative, both Logan and Don Cameron being absent, and the Democrats, with the above exception, did not appear to take much interest one way or the other. Senatorial courtesy has, of course, a potent influence in determining the action of Senators, but the Massachusetts Senators wanted it distinctly understood that they made no appeal on that ground, but opposed the confirmation of the nomination on grounds of fitness for the position. Meanwhile the hour of 6 approached, and a motion to adjourn made by one of Col. Worthington's opponents was carried by a majority of one. This shows that the vote on the question of confirmation will be a close one, although Col. Worthington's friends claim that there is a majority of seven in his favor.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

revealed a much stronger opposition to Worthington's confirmation than was anticipated, but it is not believed a sufficient number of votes can be mustered to defeat the Stalwart nominee. The Senate went into executive session at 4:20 p. m., and Worthington's nomination was called up as soon as the doors were closed. The Massachusetts Senator opened the ball after the action of the Commerce Committee on the case had been stated by its Chairman, Senator McMillan. Senator Hoar spoke for nearly three-quarters of an hour, presenting the arguments against confirmation. He reviewed the history of the management of the Boston Custom-House for the last quarter of a century. With the exception of the appointment of

SIMMONS

as Collector by Grant, the office had never been prostituted to partisan purposes. Mr. Hoar outlined the part Worthington has played in Massachusetts politics for years past. He quoted the editorial sentiments of Mr. Worthington on the subject of civil service reform, and attempted to demonstrate that the editor of the Transcript would, if confirmed, convert the custom-house into a Stalwart political machine. Senator Hoar said that the opposition to Worthington was not confined to the Republican leaders in Massachusetts, but that the principal objections to his confirmation came from the masses of the people of that State, who were striving for the elevation of politics above the demoralizing partisan spoils system. The confirmation of Worthington, he declared, would be to foist upon the Republican party for the Bay State a man representing views diametrically opposite to those of the great masses of her people, irrespective of party. Worthington, he asserted, was the exponent of the system that had developed machine politics and ring bosses. His nomination was made for political reasons, and as a reward for party services, and was intended to create, by the use of patronage,

AN ADMINISTRATION PARTY

in a section where principle is rated above men. Senator Hoar briefly reviewed the administration of Collector Beard. He said Mr. Beard had managed the office on purely business principles; that appointments were made on account of the fitness of the applicants, and not as a reward for party services. The Senator read some of the indorsements given Collector Beard by business men of Boston. Close attention was paid to his speech, and it seemed to make an impression upon quite a number of the listeners.

MR. DAWES

also spoke against confirmation. He traveled over a good part of the ground previously worked by his colleague, but devoted himself with some warmth to a review of Worthington's character. No charges were made against the business integrity of the nominee, but his public utterances were declared to be of an improper, malignant, and dishonorable character, and demonstrated his unfitness to fill a position of high honor, dignity, and trust. Mr. Dawes read from an editorial that he said was penned by Worthington in the *Traveller*, criticising a speech made by Mr. Beard on the 4th of last July. The speech in itself, Mr. Dawes said, was of a high-toned and gentlemanly character, but Worthington, by innuendo, had distorted it to appear as

AN ASSAULT UPON THE PRESIDENT,

and the object of the article was evidently to injure the man whom the editor wished to supplant. He related the scene that occurred between Beard and Worthington some months ago in one of the Boston clubs, when Beard publicly denounced Worthington, and said that the latter had taken an opportunity to defame the present Collector. Speeches in opposition to Mr. Worthington were also made by Senator Williams, of Kentucky, and Georgia, of Mississippi. Those gentlemen believed that in matters of appointments the wishes of the Senators representing the State in which the office was situated should be regarded, and they thought a sufficient case had been made out against the fitness of Worthington. While a majority of the time was occupied by the opposition Senators, three brief and effective speeches

IN SUPPORT OF WORTHINGTON

were made. A number of troublesome questions were asked Messrs. Hoar and Dawes during the debate as to their views of Senatorial prerogative, and why they had voted for the confirmation of Judge Robertson against the combined opposition of the two Senators from New York. Mr. Hoar replied that he did not base his opposition to Worthington on grounds of Senatorial courtesy. Senator Hale, of Maine, said that Mr. Worthington was in every sense a fit man for Collector of the Port of Boston. His integrity and capacity to administer the duties of the office could not be questioned or successfully disputed. He was a Stalwart, so called, it was true, but he did not think the personal affiliation of a gentleman with one faction or another in politics should be ground for the Senate to judicially declare him unfit for a position to which he had been nominated by the President.

MR. HALE

showed that the President had given the anti-Stalwart faction in Massachusetts nine-tenths of the Federal offices. Mr. Worthington had been nominated in a spirit of fairness to the other side. Senator McMillan, Chairman of the Commerce Committee, which had reported the nomination favorably, sustained the majority report. He said that the objections urged against Worthington were of a personal and to a great degree theoretical character. Nothing had been adduced reflecting unfavorably upon Boston's Collector. He was in the position to which he had been nominated. The Senate could not, in his judgment, enter into local factional controversies in considering an appointment. He believed the President had dealt fairly by the Republicans of Massachusetts, and he could see no reason why Mr. Worthington should not be confirmed.

SENATOR CONGER

spoke in the same strain. He said the President clearly had a right to make appointments, and it was the duty of the Senate to see that the appointees were men. Mr. Worthington he regarded as a thoroughly honest and capable person, and he should vote for his confirmation. It was nearly 6 o'clock when a motion to adjourn was made. Many of the Senators had left the chamber, and others, seeing no prospect of an immediate termination of the debate, wanted to go to dinner.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORS,

believing that they would gain an advantage by postponing action, advocated an adjournment, and, after several motions had been made and withdrawn or lost, the Senate finally decided to adjourn by a vote of 36 to 25. The judgment of Senators who have no especial interest in the case is that Worthington will be confirmed tomorrow, but it is conceded the fight will be closer than was at first anticipated. Eleven Republican Senators at least will vote against confirmation, and seven Democrats will help them. In the event of an undivided condition of the Senate it is a great temptation to Democrats who anticipate fights over Ingalls' bill to vote to kill the remedy suggested would serve, and maintained that, in the Eighth Circuit particularly, unless the number of Judges were increased, the result would be a denial of justice.

YEAS.		
Aldrich,	Hampton,	Mahone,
Allison,	Harrison,	Miller (Cal.),
Anthony,	Hawley,	Miller (N. Y.),
Blair,	Hill (Colo.),	Mitchell,
Cameron(Wis.),	Hoar,	Morrill,
Conger,	Johnston,	Platt,
Davis (W.Va.),	Jones (Nev.),	Rollins,
Dawes,	Kellogg,	Sawyer,
Frye,	Lapham,	Sewell,
Gorman,	McDill,	Sherman,
Groome,	McMillan,	Windom—35.
Hale,	McPherson,	
	NAYS.	
Call,	Harris,	Pugh,
Cockrell,	Ingalls,	Slater,
Coke,	Jackson,	Vance,
Davis (Ill.),	Jonas (La.),	Van Wyck,
Farley,	Maxey,	Vest,
George,	Morgan,	Walker—19.
Grover,		

PAIRED—AGAINST.

Beck, Garland, Pendleton, Ransom, Williams, Saulsbury.

IN FAVOR.

Bayard, Edmunds, Plumb, Logan, Saunders, Ferry.

THE JAIL.

The District Committee was instructed to inquire into the management of the jail with reference to the privileges granted to prisoners and the freedom with which visitors are admitted.

The recent escape was referred to; also the reports that a notorious prisoner holds a daily levee, and receives on Sundays from sixty to 100 visitors.

After disposing of routine business the bill establishing intermediate Appellate Courts to relieve the Supreme Court of the press of business was further discussed without action.

The Superintendent of the Census asks an appropriation of $80,000 to defray the expenses of the office the remainder of the fiscal year.

After executive session, adjourned.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

H. C. Miller, of Minnesota, United States Consul at Guaymouth.

F. W. Oakley, United States Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin.

P. R. Corbett, United States Marshal for Nevada.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION

was wholly consumed by a long and uncompleted discussion of the nomination of Roland Worthington as Collector of Customs at Boston. Senator Hoar, in a speech of considerable length, and Senators Dawes, Williams, and George with less elaboration, opposed Worthington's confirmation, taking the ground mainly that he would be likely to use the patronage of the Boston Custom-House for merely partisan purposes.

Senators Conger and McMillan, of the Committee on Commerce, and Senator Hale, of Maine, defended the nominee from the charge of unfitness, and argued that he is eminently worthy of confirmation. Indications are said to foreshadow a confirmation tomorrow.

APOLOGIZED.

Senator Hoar has apologized to Senator Rollins for his discourteous personal remarks addressed to him in the Senate Chamber about the Boston Collectorship recently.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Finance Committee will recommend the confirmation of Samuel L. Jackson as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania, and Andrew J. Kauffmann as Collector for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania.

THE HOUSE.

ANOTHER DAY'S TALK ON THE SCHEME TO CREATE A NEW DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The House has devoted another entire day to the consideration and discussion of the bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture. Nearly a dozen speeches were made, all except one in favor of one or the other of the different propositions in regard to this subject. The only member of the House who had the courage to resist the passage of the bill was Scales, of North Carolina, who declared that the measure was simply a blind, and was intended to throw dust in the eyes of the farmers and make them believe that Congress was really desirous of legislating in their interest. He said that, while the farmers are groaning under the oppressive burdens of taxation, they are to be amused by this bill, which will benefit them in no particular whatever, and which is designed simply to create

A FEW MORE FEDERAL OFFICEHOLDERS

and to placate the agricultural interest. The proposition submitted by Kenna, of West Virginia, for a Department of Industry, in which shall be organized bureaus of agriculture and commerce, was strongly opposed by a majority of the speakers, who declared, in the language of Mr. Valentine, of Nebraska, that for the agricultural lamb to lie down by the side of the railroad lion would very soon result in the swallowing of the lamb, wool and all, by the lion. In all the flood of speeches which has poured upon the House during the last two days there has been little, indeed, in the line of argument to sustain the propositions contained in the bill upon which the previous question was ordered late this afternoon, and upon which

A VOTE WILL BE TAKEN TOMORROW MORNING,

with the undoubted result of the passage of the bill. There are very few practical farmers in this Congress, and by no means a majority of them are partisans. The wife's mind is affected some that of those who did, Mr. Rich, of Michigan, undertook to point out the imperfections of the measure, but was cried down by the lawyer-farmers, who made their choice. The House today very nearly struck out the proposition to transfer the Geological Survey to the new department, but it had an amendment requiring the Director of the Survey to furnish, upon application of the Secretary of Agriculture, all information in his possession relating to waste and other lands, as to their geological formation, which furnish

GYPSUM

and other natural fertilizers, and all other matters within the knowledge of the Geological Survey that may be of utility to agriculture, which information must be regularly furnished for the annual report of the Department of Agriculture. An amendment was also offered on behalf of Dunnell, of Minnesota, which provided for a Division of Forestry, the Chief of which shall ascertain the annual amount of consumption, importation, and exportation of timber and other forest products, the probable supply for future wants, the means best adapted for the preservation and renewal of forests, the influence of forests upon the climate, and other kindred subjects.

THE KENNA PROPORTION

to establish a Department of Industry in lieu of a Department of Agriculture was voted down by a large majority. An effort was made to strike out the clause of the bill which provides for a Bureau of Statistics, the functions of which are described in the speech delivered last night. This attempt failed, leaving the section as reported by the Committee of Agriculture. If the bill shall become a law in this form, it will require the clerical force of the Census Office, that is now regularly done by the Bureau of Education and the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. There is no doubt, however, that the bill will pass the House, and this measure is out of the way the House will immediately proceed with the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, and that will be followed by the Cragg bill relating to the extension of National charters.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The bill enlarging the powers of the Agricultural Department was taken up.

After speeches by Messrs. Money of Mississippi, Hoge of West Virginia, Updegraff of Ohio, Scales of North Carolina, Hubbell of Michigan, Blackburn of Kentucky, Kenna of West Virginia, and Valentine of Nebraska, the bill was read by sections for amendment.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that the Secretary of Agriculture shall be a practical and experienced agriculturist. Adopted.

The provision of the bill transferring to the new Department of Agriculture the powers and duties vested in the commission known as the Geological Survey was stricken out.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, offered an amendment providing for a Division of Forestry, the chief of which shall ascertain the annual amount of consumption, exportation, and importation of timber and other forest products, the probable supply for future wants, and the means best adapted for the preservation and renewal of forests, which was adopted.

Mr. Kenna, of West Virginia, then offered his substitute for the original bill, and the yeas and nays were ordered, pending which Randall moved that the House adjourn. Lost—yeas, 89; nays, 98.

The question then recurred on Mr. Kenna's substitute, and it was rejected—yeas, 50; nays, 118.

Mr. Hubbell, of Michigan, then submitted an amendment to the bill agreed to by the Committee on Civil-Service Reform.

Upon this and upon the original bill the previous question was ordered.

Adjourned.

THE ASSASIN.

A JUDGE FOUND AT LAST WHO DOES NOT WORSHIP A TECHNICALITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—It is quite evident, if the questions and suggestions of Chief-Justice Cartter are to be taken as any indication of the decision of the court, that the arguments in support of the bill of exceptions in the Guiteau case will not save the assassin from the gallows. Mr. Reed has not concluded his argument, which all lawyers who followed it and who have examined his plea pronounce a good one. But the public need have little reason to fear that

THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASIN

will escape the rope through any technicality of the law. Mr. Reed's chief points are, first, that the courts of this District had no jurisdiction to try Guiteau because the President died in New Jersey; second, that the sentence is void, as the day of execution was not fixed within thirty days after the next term of the Supreme Court of the District, as, it is claimed, is required by law; third, that Judge Cox confused the jury by his charge. Mr. Reed supports his positions with a good deal of force, and had a brief prepared full of legal precedents and citations to sustain these points.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CARTTER,

who presides, is the most original man upon the District bench. He is a man of great resolution and unquestioned courage. If he thought that the law required him to declare the sentence against Guiteau void, there is no man in the United States who would be less deterred by public clamor from performing what he might consider to be his duty. Those who know him best are well assured that if the Guiteau trial had been conducted before him there would not have been as much complaint at the law's delay, for he would have brushed away much of the rubbish from the case, and would have required Guiteau at least to have kept his peace, or to have kept his seat in the dock gagged.

THE QUESTIONS

which Chief-Justice Cartter asked Mr. Reed today would seem to indicate that his mind, at least, is made up on the question of jurisdiction, which is the only really important point raised for the defense. Mr. Reed is not alone in holding that the court here did not have jurisdiction to try Guiteau, and that the case should have been tried in New Jersey. Mr. Richard T. Merrick, one of the foremost lawyers of the District bar, concurs in that opinion. Mr. Reed proceeded with his argument. Judge Cartter said: "The act of felony was pretty complete when the offender got through with what he had to do with it, was it not?"

Mr. Reed, in reply, maintained again that the crime of murder was not consummated until death occurred.

"MURDER IS KILLING,"

said Judge Cartter, "and a man is not killed until he dies; but the act of felony, so far as the offense is concerned, and so far as the instrumentality of the offender is concerned, is very complete when he gets through with his part of it."

Further on, referring to a decision in a case which Mr. Reed held was analogous to Guiteau's, Chief-Justice Cartter asked what more the defendant had done after the shot to complete the murder.

"He did not do anything, your Honor," said Mr. Reed: "he went to jail."

"He didn't kill him over again, did he?" asked Judge Cartter.

"No."

"So, then," said Judge Cartter satirically, "the expiration of a man's breath in articulo mortis is a part of the offense?"

AFTER SOME FURTHER DISCUSSION,

Mr. Reed referred to what he called the most reputable authorities.

"Yes, they are just as reputable" said the Presiding Judge, "as their reasoning makes them. Their reputability depends upon their logic always. I would like to know," added Judge Cartter, "what part of the offense remains to be completed after a man had done all he could towards effecting the killing?"

Mr. Reed insisted that death must ensue before murder has been committed, and in the jurisdiction where the case is tried,

"LET US BE SENSIBLE ABOUT IT,"

said Judge Cartter. "A homicide who has committed murder should not be tried except in the place where he committed the violence. Let it rest on dogmatism, and not on such reasonings or authorities, if you please." With such suggestions as these Judge Cartter brushed away the technicalities of the law, and, upon the outsiders at least, created the impression that the sentence of the President's murderer will be executed on June 30.

THE COURT AND COUNSEL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The argument on the bill of exceptions in the Guiteau case was begun this morning before the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District sitting in banc, Chief-Justice Cartter presiding, and Justices MacArthur, Hagner, and James. Col. Corkhill and Mr. Davidge appeared for the Government, and Charles H. Reed for Guiteau.

REED'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Reed, after a brief opening, passed to the discussion of the question of jurisdiction of the court below, arguing that the crime was not indictable in this District because the offense was not completed here—the mortal stroke having been given here, while death occurred in New Jersey.

Chief-Justice Cartter interrupted at one point to suggest that while murder was the killing of a person, and the crime could not be defined as murder until death occurred, yet the act of felony was completed when the murderer had finished with his victim.

Counsel proceeded to discuss various authorities upon the subject of jurisdiction in brief. Counsel admitted that Guiteau might be indicted and (if found to be sane) convicted in this District of assault with intent to kill, but held that he

COULD NOT BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

Mr. Reed argued that the sentence of death is void because the day fixed for the execution of the sentence is not authorized by law, claiming that, under a proper construction of the statutes of the District, the date of the execution should have been fixed some day within thirty days after the fourth Monday of October, 1882.

It is not expected that Mr. Reed will conclude the opening argument today.

A half-past 1 the court took a recess until tomorrow, when Mr. Reed will conclude his argument.

THE NEWEST SCHEME TO MAKE MONEY.

The news that Scoville, the brother-in-law of the assasin, has served a writ of habeas corpus upon John W. Guiteau, in New York, requiring him to produce Mrs. Scoville, creates much comment here. The statement that Scoville believes that Mrs. Scoville's mind is affected since the trial, corresponds with the belief of many here, especially the correspondents who had an opportunity to observe her course while here. John Guiteau says he believes that Scoville will take to-day her child and send her to an asylum. Scoville says John Guiteau and others have a scheme to trot her round the country and make money by her lecturing.

THE INDIANS.

PRICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Indian Commissioner Price will soon start for Davenport, Ia., and other points West.

THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH

has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

"TUSCARORA, Nev., May 8, 1882.—*To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:* The whites in Duck Valley fear the Bannocks are coming there. Some Shoshonee think so. A Bannock Indian through here tells Capt. Hall that the Bannocks talk bad about going out. There is danger for Duck Valley from Bannocks or Piutes. They ask me to send word back tonight. Nearly all the Duck Valley Indians are leaving here to-day, and the Sends come in. They evidently know something is wrong with the Bannocks. People generally want to know if there is anything in it. Deliver immediately.

"MARTIN, Agent."

The dispatch was referred to the War Department for use of the information.

THE CHINESE.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—It is stated by authority that the Chinese bill, by making the period of suspension ten years in place of twenty, avoids the difficulty which compelled the President to refuse his assent to the former measure. There are some other provisions in the bill which the President would have shaped differently had he been the legislator. But he recognizes it is not the province of the Executive to dictate the form of legislation or to refuse assent to a measure because it is not in every respect what the President would have shaped it. The main question of the bill affects no important change in the existing law upon the subject of naturalization, the construction of the statute having been in the only case reported against the admission of Chinese to citizenship. In regard to Sec. 17 the words "Chinese laborers," wherever used in the treaty, have been construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS.

AN ACCIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Alexander H. Stephens, upon entering the Capitol this morning, slipped and fell, and was considerably hurt. Owing to the feeble state of his health, there are fears that the shock to his nervous system may prove serious.

NOTES.

MAJ. TWINING'S SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—There are numerous competitors for the position of Engineer Commissioner of the District Government, made vacant by the death of Maj. Twining. Among the candidates are ex-Quartermaster-General Meigs, Col. Casey, now Commissioner of Public Buildings; Maj. Elliott and Col. Wetzell, of the Engineer Corps, and Gen. O. E. Babcock, well known as one of President Grant's military secretaries. Maj. Twining had the confidence both of the people of the District and of Congress, and it will be very hard to fill his place. Surprise has been expressed that Gen. Meigs, after having been retired on account of old age (he is now 70) should wish to return to active duty. His austere military methods would be in striking contrast to the habits of Maj. Twining. Gen. Babcock is now in command of the Sixth Lighthouse District, and has charge of all lights and Government engineer work on the coast from Cape Hatteras to the Jersey beaches. He undoubtedly could secure the support of Gen. Grant. The selection is restricted to a certain grade—that of Brigadier-General—as the opponents of Col. Hoxie, when the commission was reorganized, provided that the Engineer officer should be of a grade which he had not reached.

COL. AMOS WEBSTER,

formerly of Grant's staff, and for eight years Register of Wills here, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department.

CENSUS.

The President will soon send a message to Congress asking an appropriation of $60,000 for deficiency in the census appropriation. This is necessary to continue the reduced force for the remainder of the fiscal year.

THE REV. WILLIAM A. BARTLETT,

formerly of Chicago, has accepted the call of the New York American Presbyterian Church here.

BLAINE.

Rumor has it that Mr. Blaine has realized $400,000 from the Henrietta (Colo.) Mine, which has just been sold for $1,500,000 cash to English capitalists. Mr. Blaine is reported to have had a one-third interest in the mine. Joe Chafee and the brothers Charles and Thomas Ewing, cousins of Mr. Blaine, were the other principal owners of the mine.

CHALMERS KICKING.

The Mississippi Democrats in Congress are somewhat disturbed at the report that Gen. Chalmers has gone to Mississippi, "breathing threatenings and slaughter" against the Bourbons because they did not show as much energy as he thinks they should have done in helping him to retain his seat, and with the announced purpose of organizing an independent movement. It is certain that Chalmers has gone to Mississippi, and that he spoke of his Bourbon associates in terms far from complimentary. His theory was that they should have resorted to filibustering, and to have kept him in at all hazards. It is also known that Gen. Chalmers at various times has expressed the opinion that the Bourbon party could not always maintain its ascendency in the South. It is doubtless in statements of this kind that the Bourbon fears as to Chalmers' future course are founded. If Gen. Chalmers should take an independent position he would be a formidable opponent to Bourbonism in his State.

OF INTEREST TO MAIL CONTRACTORS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—A bill has been prepared in the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads giving the Postmaster-General authority to remit fines and reductions imposed for failure of mail service in cases where it was unavoidable. The special object of the measure is to relieve contractors in the flooded districts from loss under the law as it now reads.

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.

The Republican Executive Committee is sending circulars to the South asking prominent Republicans to meet them here to consult about the Congressional elections. The managers of the party are preparing to try to elect a large number of Republican members from the South, and think the prospect is excellent.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The River and Harbor bill, which will be reported to the House Thursday, will appropriate about $16,000,000. $6,000,000 of which is for the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, for the repair and construction of levees and for deepening the channel, to be expended under the plans of the Mississippi Commission; $4,000,000 below the mouth of the Ohio, $2,000,000 on the Mississippi above, and $1,000,000 on the Missouri.

DORSEY.

Nothing has been heard of John Dorsey yet. Warrants are out in the hands of officers in Texas, New York, Vermont, and the District of Columbia.

CINCINNATI DISTILLERS

have written to Secretary Folger, urging him to withdraw his objections to the Whisky bill.

CROP NEWS.

Uniformly Cheering Reports from the Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 9.—The warm rains of the last day or two, coming just as seeding was about finished, have been very favorable to crop prospects in the Northwest, and reports are almost uniformly cheering. The following dispatches were received by the *Pioneer-Press* tonight:

Monticello—Seeding is finished and farmers are now at work preparing the ground for corn. The first-sowed grain is up and looks well, but the last sowed will not start until we get rain. The ground at present is very dry, notwithstanding the great amount we received in the season.

Windom—Small grain all sowed. Corn-planting fully under way. A larger average will be planted this year than ever was before. Small grain looking fine. The weather has been cold, but is warming up nicely now.

Eau Claire—A couple of warm and refreshing showers yesterday have had a beneficial effect on vegetation, and everything seems to be springing forth as if by magic. There was sufficient rain to place the ground in good condition to finish seeding in sandy localities and allow farmers to commence putting in corn.

Lake Park—Farmers are all through seeding in Becker County's warm and dry seed rain.

Lake City—The farmers in this section have completed their seeding with small grains and are about to engage in corn-planting. Some corn has already been planted on the lower table along the lake. Thus far the conditions for seeding have been good. But little new land has been brought under cultivation in this county. The acreage of barley and corn is increased considerably this year, with a corresponding decrease in the acreage of wheat.

Newhouse—The wheat crop along the line of the Southern Minnesota and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul running through Houston and Fillmore Counties is looking splendid. The farmers say the outlook never was better, and particularly the fall wheat that is now about six inches high.

Bird Island—Seeding is now over within Renville County, and on many farms grain is coming up nicely. But little corn is planted yet. The weather has been favorable of late and farmers are hopeful of a good crop once more.

Millbank, D. T.—Seeding in Grant County was finished last week, and since the rain of Sunday the wheat has sprouted finely and has the appearance above ground. The acreage of wheat this year is fully three times as great as last year, and with a good crop the yield in this county will be from one-half to three-quarters of a million bushels.

The following reports were received by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad from stations along the line:

Barnesville—About nine-tenths of the seeding is finished and one-tenth to be sown. Ground in good condition to finish seeding, and the present condition of the ground is good for the coming crop. The weather has been cloudy for the past twenty-four hours.

St. Cloud—Seeding quite or nearly all done on the prairie in the vicinity, but very little done yet in the timber lands. Not over one-fifth of acreage. It rained very heavy last night, and is raining still at 10 a. m.

Fergus—The greater part of the seeding in this vicinity has been done, the weather having been fine for the past ten days. It is raining today.

Ada—Seeding about two-thirds done. The ground was in good condition up to the 8th. Since then it has rained most of the time.

Crookston—Seeding about half through. Ground except in low places in good condition. For the past week it has been raining. As soon as I can ascertain the amount of ground to be seeded I will inform you.

Benson—Seeding nearly done.

Herman—Seeding of small grain about completed.

Breckinridge—Seeding nearly finished.

Willmar—Seeding about completed.

Morris—Seeding about finished.

The following has been received at the offices of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha:

Rusk—Crops are looking good today. The light rains we had last night brightened things up wonderfully.

Augusta—Seeding is about finished. Everything is looking nicely. Light rain during the night.

Deer Park—Seeding prospects are still good. The weather is still more favorable for its growth.

Hamilton—Crops all in except corn, and doing nicely. The rain last night was a benefit to grain.

Belle Plain—Small grain is all in. That which is up is looking well. Farmers are commencing to plant corn.

St. Peter—Small grain about all in and farmers are preparing to plant corn.

Henderson—Most of the wheat is up and looks well. Oats and barley about all sown, and with good weather corn-planting will be finished this week.

Mankato—Seeding nearly done. Had a warm rain last night. Farmers feel good over the warm weather and say they will have good crops.

Lake Crystal—Weather fine. A little rain last night. Crops doing well. Corn-planting just begun.

St. James—Small grain all in the ground and coming up nicely. Farmers plowing for corn. The prospects were never better for good crops.

Heron Lake—The rains of Saturday night and last night are giving another setback. Most of the wheat and oats is in now though, and considerable corn and flax, but most of the acreage is yet to be put in.

Sheldon—Crops in this vicinity are getting along nicely. Have had considerable rain in the last few days.

Brewster—Ground very wet since last night's heavy rain. Seeding about all done.

Elmore—Fully 90 per cent less small grain sown in this vicinity as compared with last year. Weather cloudy and cool.

Blue Earth City—Farmers are all through seeding and preparing ground for corn. Weather cool, with light showers.

Vernon Centre—Weather fine for crops. Light rain and warm. Small grain growing finely. Some corn planted.

The General Outlook in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Dispatches from the interior show crop prospects less favorable than at the time of the last report. A furious norther has been blowing in Sacramento Valley, and while in the extreme northern counties and in the foothills the prospects are good, the greater portion of the valley is suffering from the effects of the drying wind, and in some of the largest wheat counties, such as Yolo, Colusa, and Upper Solano, scarcely more than half a crop is now expected. In the counties north of the bay the prospect is better, and in southern Solano it is excellent. In the counties east of the bay the outlook is fair, and the same is true in a measure of the lower portion of the San Joaquin Valley, but throughout the greater portion of that valley the promise is said to be very small except on irrigated lands. Higher up the valley there is a worse prospect. The southern bay counties promise about two-thirds of a crop. Around Monterey Bay and in Salinas Valley the outlook is very favorable, growing less flattering further south on the coast. Reports in general indicate a good fruit yield.

The Growing Grain in Forty-one Townships in Iowa in First-Class Condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., May 8.—Crop-reports from forty-one townships, having this point for a centre, show the fall wheat, spring wheat, oats, and rye in a first-class condition, corn ground nearly all plowed, and early planting assured, with a greatly-increased acreage; also, about 60,000 acres that were not cropped last year will be cared for this year, and are now mostly in small grain. Prospects for a third of a crop of small fruits, with more than an average of apples. Young stock is doing splendidly, and this section will more than make up its shortage of hogs.

Encouraging Reports Continue to Arrive from Kansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ABILINE, Kas., May 9.—The crop indications in this and adjoining counties are in splendid condition. The past few days rain has fallen. Chinch-bugs are reported in some localities, but very little harm done so far. The late rain is believed to have exterminated them. Wheat is well up and in head. Harvest is but a few weeks off, with the prospect of a big crop. Corn is up nicely. The warm weather the past few weeks has proved very beneficial to vegetation.

ADULTERATED SUGAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—At a meeting of the State Board of Health today the Sanitary Committee submitted a supplementary report on sugar, showing that the sugar sold in New York is not adulterated to any considerable extent, although much adulterated sugar is prepared here for the Western market.

Druggists say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy for female weakness that they ever heard of, for it gives universal satisfaction. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

POLITICAL.

An Exciting Day Among the Politicians Assembled at Harrisburg, Pa.

Any Number of States Made Up and Afterwards Smashed.

Cameron Inclined to Conciliation, but His Followers Will Not Listen to It.

Slight Prospect of the Independents Having a Representative on the Ticket.

Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton Likely to Take the Illinois Governor's Place if It Shall Come to Him.

The Day Before the Battle at Harrisburg, Pa.—Boss Cameron and His Gang Having Things Their Own Way.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 9.—The delegates to the convention are nearly all here. There is a numerous machine clique, and the hotels are packed. No State Convention in recent years has attracted

The Tribune.

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Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

White-Stocking Base-Ball Park.
Michigan avenue, opposite Washington street. Game between the Chicago and Cleveland Clubs at 3:30 p.m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 611, A. F. & A. M.—Members are notified to attend a regular communication of the lodge to be held at the hall, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., Wednesday evening, May 10, at 7 o'clock. Visitors cordially invited. CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M. M. D. RAPP, Secy.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1882.

PARTLY cloudy weather, local rains, and colder winds for the Upper Lake region today.

THE Newmarket Spring handicap, one of the most important of the English turf events, was won by the American horse Mistake yesterday.

BOSTON was yesterday the scene of a shocking tragedy. Mrs. Konig, a woman of 46, who had been deserted by her husband, though not deprived of support at his hands, attempted the murder of her four children. She had probably become demented as the result of her troubles, and it was only because of the inadequacy of her weapon, a small penknife, that she failed to kill all her children and herself. As it was, her youngest child was murdered, and another seriously wounded.

AN important development in connection with the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke was obtained yesterday by the Dublin authorities. It appears that two young men employed in a railroad shop were witnesses of the tragedy. They were riding through Phœnix Park on bicycles when the four assassins attacked their victims, and the natural impulse of the two men to rush to the assistance of Cavendish and Burke was checked by the threat that if they approached nearer the bloody knives would be turned on them. They therefore sought safety in flight, and in the awful terror and excitement which followed the butchery their lips were sealed until yesterday, when they appeared and gave in their statement. With the testimony of these two witnesses available, the chances of identification of the murderers are infinitely increased, and under the spur and temptation of the heavy rewards which have been offered by the British Government and by Irish societies and private individuals in America there is scarcely a possibility that the fugitives can long remain in hiding.

GUITEAU and his counsel, Mr. Charles H. Reed, have fallen into hard hands in their attempt to balk the course of justice. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has as its presiding Judge a jurist who was evidently not fed and nurtured on technicalities, and who has no patience with the petty quibbles which successful criminal lawyers so delight in. Chief-Justice Cartter is a believer in the old definition, "Common law is common sense." Among the points relied on by Guiteau and his assistant in the case to impeach the jurisdiction of the court which convicted the assasin is the preposterous plea that the murder of President Garfield was not commited in Washington, but Elberon, since it was at the latter place that the noble martyr drew his dying breath! Of course, if Guiteau had been tried in New Jersey, it would have been claimed that the crime was committed in the District of Columbia. Judge Cartter has a happy faculty of dealing successfully with this sort of absurdity. His comments, remarks, and interjections in the course of Reed's plea were flavored with keen satire. It was a bad day and a bad court for technicalities. One by one they were swept out of sight by the plain logic and square good sense of the Chief Justice, and it was very evident that the assasin's chances of escape had been in nowise increased by the appeal to the court en banc.

SENATOR MORGAN is a tireless talker, and it would seem that he had deliberately undertaken to talk Judge Davis' Court-of-Appeals bill to death. He has made already six speeches in relation to it, three of them nearly two hours long each, and he has signified his intention to make another set speech today. Morgan's talk is like the babble of Tennyson's brook. Men may come and men may go, but he talks on forever. His verbosity is wonderful. There is not much coherence in his arguments, and usually very little pertinence to the subject under discussion. He proves too much when he does not prove too little. Yesterday, for example, he denounced the United States Courts—District, Circuit, and Supreme—in terms which he would not probably justify himself on reflection. He said the Judges were lazy, that they were overpaid, that they did not do as much work as the State Court Judges, and that they were eternally clamoring for exemptions and increased pay. Then he argued in favor of unlimited appeal, but against the new Court of Appeals, which would furnish the very facilities he asked for. Senator Allison, in a speech of fifteen minutes, as remarkable for conciseness as Morgan's was for the opposit quality, exposed the inconsistencies of the Senator from Alabama. Morgan created the suspicion in many minds either that he was talking against time or that he was overcome by the weather.

We print in another column a dispatch from the Board of Trade of Atchison, Kas., to the Secretary of the Chicago Board strongly urging the adoption of the proposed rule permitting deliveries of winter wheat on sales of spring wheat for future delivery. The resolution of the Atchison Board voices the sentiment of the entire producing country naturally tributary to Chicago, and the success of the new departure is of such vital importance to every material interest in Chicago that there should be no doubt of its adoption. There is not a merchant or real-estate owner in this city who is not interested in increasing the legitimate traffic of the Board of Trade, and it is now for the members of the board to decide by their ballots whether they will invite the large surplus of winter wheat hither, or, by defeating this rule, give a continued lease of life to the cliques and rings that are now making business dangerous, as it is discreditable, on the board.

THE Tariff-Commission bill was taken up and passed by the Senate yesterday precisely as it came from the House. It now goes to the President for his signature, which it will undoubtedly receive. "The affidavit for a continuance" will then be in form complete. The next step will be the appointment of the nine Commissioners. Mr. Arthur is a New-York-City man, and has heretofore been controlled by the importers of that city. If they have not lost their influence, the commission will be composed of representative men who can comprehend the wants of conflicting interests. But the President takes so small an interest in public questions and is so largely occupied in social pleasures and duties that it is feared he may leave the choice of the commission to members of his Cabinet. John R. Lydecker, who is a constant visitor at the White House, may be one of the number, but beyond this the President may have no choice in the matter. In the person of Secretary Folger he fortunately has an adviser who is saturated with revenue-reform ideas. So far as Folger's influence extends, it will be good. Conkling, however, if his campaign speeches mean anything, is a bigoted protectionist, and Chandler, Frelinghuysen, and Brewster are of the same school. The current of talk in Washington indicates that the authors of the Commission bill had satisfactory assurances that the experts selected to revise the tariff would be satisfactory to them.

IN the case of James B. Doyle, whose trial on the charge of counterfeiting has been in progress for several days past in the United States Court, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty, coupled with a recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. The explanation of this singular verdict is found in the fact that one of the twelve hung out for a long time for acquittal, and only yielded to the other eleven on their agreeing to put in the recommendation to mercy. The case has been in many respects a singular and a notable one. Doyle, previously a Stark County farmer of excellent reputation, was for several weeks shadowed in the company of William E. Brockway, the most expert counterfeiter in America, and was arrested in this city on suspicion of having counterfeit $100 bills in his possession; but instead of bogus money, of which there was none, the officers made a far more important discovery in the search of Doyle's person and effects—viz.: 200 Government bonds of the denomination of $1,000, which were so cleverly executed that none but the most accomplished experts, aided by the microscope, were able to decide the bonds counterfeit. The fate of Doyle hung upon the question whether he was aware of Brockway's character and avocation, and so knew the bonds were counterfeit. In the first trial a jury found Doyle guilty, and he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but was granted a new trial. On the second trial Brockway appeared as a witness in behalf of Doyle, swearing that the latter had no knowledge of his true character and no suspicion that the bonds were counterfeit. The jury rejected Brockway's testimony as false and improbable, and as a necessary consequence convicted the defendant. Under the circumstances, the recommendation to mercy is likely to have little weight with the Court.

THE debate in the House yesterday on the bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the Agricultural Department clearly developed the fact that if it is a crude and imperfect measure, and ought not to pass. Gen. Browne, of Indiana, in a pithy five-minute speech, stated the serious objections to it. He believed that it was intended to make the head of the Agricultural Department a political office. So far as it should have this effect, it would remove the Secretary further from the people than the Commissioner now is. The farmers are suffering from no hardships which would be alleviated by having a Secretary of Agriculture. They are quite content with a Commissioner. They are not demanding the creation of a number of new places for politicians in Washington. They may wish to have the present service improved, but that can be done without requiring the head of it to waste more than half his time in consultation with the other members of the Cabinet and the President about political questions and appointments to office. It would almost inevitably happen that, if the head of the Department of Agriculture should be a political officer, his subordinates down to the lowest collector of statistics would be politicians. The efficiency of the service would be impaired, not improved, by the proposed change. Agriculture is far the most important industry in the United States, but the departments of the Government are not organized to represent industries as such, large or small. Our political system is founded on the idea that all industries are represented in each department, and each in all. The Department of Justice is intended for the farmer as well as for the merchant, and the same is true of the Department of State, the Department of War, and the Navy, and particularly the Department of the Interior. An extra Department of Agriculture has been organized to meet the special demands of the farmers. It is the merest demagogy to insist that the farmers are neglected or ill-treated because the head of the Agricultural Department is not expected to sit at the Cabinet-table and contribute his share of confusion to the councils of the Executive. The bill will pass the House, where the professional lawyer friends of the farmers are in a majority, but it will probably be shelved in the Senate. If there is to be a new department of the Government, it should be organized on a more comprehensive and intelligent plan than is proposed in any of the bills before the House.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S AUDACITY.

Fitz John Porter, having been pardoned by the President, on the grounds of doubts of the justice of his punishment, has renewed his effort to be reinstated in the regular army, and has once more come before Congress asking, in a bill introduced by Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, the President to appoint him to the position of Colonel in the army in the same grade and rank held by him at the time of his dismissal by court-martial for treachery and disobedience of orders in face of the enemy, and in his discretion to place him on the retired list of the army as of that grade.

The application of Fitz John Porter and the presentation of the bill by Bragg are alike impudent and scandalous. Fitz John Porter should have been satisfied with his pardon, considering that it was the opinion of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield that he ought to have been shot, and that the vast majority of the Union soldiers share the opinion of the court-martial in holding him guilty of disobedience, inefficiency, neglect of duty on day of battle by which an important fight was lost, the army seriously crippled, the Rebels allowed to make a Northern invasion, and the War prolonged. Actuated by the sudden change of front of Gen. Grant, by the social pressure or whims and dining, by the consideration of twenty years' punishment, and perhaps influenced by an uncertainty in his own mind whether he ought to be shot or not, President Arthur pardoned him, which certainly relieves him from the disabilities imposed by the act of the court-martial—that is, from the disqualification of holding civil office. The pardon goes no further; it was intended to go no further, and it was issued not because the President was certain of anything in particular, but because he was doubtful of everything in general, and hence remitted that part of the sentence which was still imposed as a continuing penalty—namely: the right to hold civil office. A pardon is not a verdict of innocence, but rather the exercise of leniency based on doubt or mercy. The terms of pardon used by the President and the reasons given by him are these:

WHEREAS, Doubts having since arisen concerning the guilt of said Fitz John Porter of the offense whereof he was convicted by said court-martial, founded upon the result of the investigation ordered on the 12th of April, 1878, by the President of the United States, which are deemed by me to be of sufficient gravity to warrant a remission of that part of the sentence which has not been completely executed.

The President is not at all certain of Porter's innocence. He is only in doubt of his guilt, based on the report of a packed court of investigation. There was no intention that such an act of pardon should recoup him, pronounce his record clear, and restore him to the army by the side of men whose records are not stained with insubordination and inefficiency, if not with something worse. Having gained this point, he now uses it as a stepping-stone towards restoration to the army and compensation for his twenty years of non-service, and a bill to that effect has been introduced in the House. It is not the first time he has pressed his audacious demand upon Congress, and every time he has pressed it he has been made aware of the temper of the people of this country, or that portion of them which was loyal to the Union, and now that he has come forward again he will be likely to hear from them again. It will take more than twenty years for them to forget his conduct. They have not yet ceased to regret that his punishment was not still more exemplary, and it can hardly be expected that they will sit by and see him restored to the army from which he was righteously cashiered without making their feelings known. It is immaterial to them how many civil offices he may hold, if he can get elected to them, but there is one office that they will never consent he shall hold, and that is an office in the United States army, in whose service he proved himself of more aid to the Rebels than to the Government. Every Brigadier in the South is anxious he should be restored, and every Brigadier in Congress will vote for it, for to do otherwise would show ingratitude towards one but for whose conduct the War would have ended much sooner. If Congress yields to the impertinent importunings of this man, and in defiance of the wishes of the people of the country restores him to the army, then let it make clean work and restore all the Rebel Brigadiers also. If Fitz John Porter is to come in there is no reason why they should be kept out. They were at least true to the flag under which they fought, and did not aid the North. If Fitz John Porter is restored it is tantamount to a confession that he did nothing wrong in helping them. Then why bar them out if it was right to help them? If is a bitter pill for loyal men to bear that the man is relieved even in part and may be allowed to hold civil office. Congress should not further aggravate them by restoring him to a place in the army he sought to destroy.

THE shipments of gold to Europe continue, but not in any amount calculated to immediately endanger the large stock in this country. The accumulation of gold during the years 1879, 1880, and 1881, amounting to nearly $300,000,000, is still maintained without serious reduction. It is understood, however, that the process of hoarding still goes on. It is easy to keep an accurate account of the gold that comes in, and that which is received from the mines, and that which is shipped abroad; but it is not so easy to trace what becomes of the great difference between what is known to have been received and what is visible in the banks and the Treasury. This unascertained quantity is assumed to have been hoarded by the people—put away for future use in small quantities by millions of people. The reason for any drain of gold from this country is the natural one of the great decline of domestic exports and the comparative increase of imported merchandise. The account of values of exports and imports from July 1, 1881, to March 31, 1882, as compared with the same months of the preceding year shows the following results:

	1882.	1881.
Exports—		
Domestic	$570,323,739	$690,537,618
Foreign	12,718,681	13,815,656
Total	$583,242,370	$705,901,273
Imports	527,232,125	469,060,488
Excess exports	$ 65,010,245	$234,840,790

During these nine months the value of the exports fell off $111,000,000 as compared with the same months in 1881, while the value of the imports increased $58,000,000, making an adverse difference of $169,000,000. The returns for April show a continuation of this loss. In New York City alone the value of the imports increased $12,500,000 over April 1881, and the value of the exports declined $3,870,000. The adverse balance was increased, therefore, in April by the addition of possibly $17,000,000. The total excess of exports to May 1, in 1881, amounted to about $220,000,000, while in the same ten months of the present year this excess had diminished to about $30,000,000. The two causes, increased imports of foreign merchandise and reduced exports, have eaten up the large surplus of the preceding year's trade. As the balance grows smaller the necessity for exporting gold becomes more probable. The months of May and June are still needed to complete the record of the year. Our surplus supply of breadstuffs, which has been small, is now too near exhaustion to offer any expectation of recruiting the balance, and if the excessive importations go on then an adverse balance will necessitate an exportation of gold, or of bonds or stocks. Our manufactures, of course, are utterly valueless as an article of export, or for sizing up the American side of the account; and an adverse balance, drawing away possibly $50,000,000 of gold, will continue until the crops of 1882 become available as merchandise to be exported.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

THE TRIBUNE'S suspicion that the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke was the work of Fenians is sustained by O'Donovan-Rossa, himself a Fenian and the editor of the dynamite newspaper known as the *United Irishman*. O'Donovan-Rossa is even more outspoken than Crowe, of Peoria, whom we quoted yesterday. He scouts the idea that the murder can be traced in any way to the Land League. This part of his statement is significant. He declares that nothing is more certain than that "the deed was not done by those milk-and-water Land-Leaguers, who prate to us of freeing Ireland and ridding the country of landlordism without striking a blow." This single sentence furnishes evidence that the Fenians entertain only contempt for the Land League, and also that their faith is pinned to the plan of civil warfare, dismemberment of the British Empire, and independence of Ireland. The murder of Cavendish and Burke was in the line of Fenian tactics, and the blow was struck at a time when there was danger of peace and conciliation, which would be ruinous to the disunion Fenian adventurers. Rossa says further:

> This blow now has been struck by some men. If they happen to be Irishmen who feel the wrongs of the country, and would right them or avenge them by desperate means, they shall have no word of condemnation from us. They have dared the peril of doing it, they are on the spot where the wrongs of the tyrant are inflicted and felt, and there is no fear that we are going to join the dastardly crowd of politicians here who rush forward with their resolutions of indignation. . . . It is well to understand that it was not the mild-mannered man, "Lord Cavendish," that was killed; it was the Chief Secretary of England and Ireland, the chief agent of the English tyranny and robbery in Ireland. And perhaps, too, he was killed on account of being in bad company, for this Burke that was killed with him was about the slimiest toad living. He was Forster's instructor. It was he who used to point out where arrests were to be made, and who were to be arrested, and it was he who was to determine when a man was sufficiently civilized in prison to have him released. It was he who was in the castle when we were arrested in 1858 and again in 1865, and, as some telegrams say today, he was "the real governor of Ireland," which he was so far as coercing, arresting, and releasing men was concerned.

Rossa's position of authority in the Fenian faction and the satisfaction which he feels at the killing of Burke are conditions which go to confirm the hypothesis that the assasination was the work of the Fenians. It may or may not have been ordered and planned by the secret society of that name. It may have been conceived and carried out by a smaller number of Fenians, acting upon their own responsibility, but knowing full well that the result would meet with the approbation of their comrades and serve the purpose of their organization. In either case the Fenians may be properly held to account for the monstrous crime. As an organization they are as odious in their methods and their purposes as the Nihilists and the Communists. Their pretended love of Ireland is a mere sham, and they would precipitate their countrymen into a cruel and hopeless civil war as a means to gratify their own lust for bloodshed and incidental pillage.

It is time for Irishmen everywhere, openly and upon every possible occasion, to repudiate Fenianism. The resolutions adopted by the various branches of the Land League in Ireland and this country bitterly condemning the murder of Phœnix Park ought further to have denounced the Fenians for the wrongs they are putting upon the Irish people. The struggle against the rack-renting landlords, against excessive rents, against robbery and eviction, and in favor of peasant ownership of the land, has the sympathy and coöperation of Catholic and Protestant Irishmen alike. But the scheme of civil war and the policy of murder, dynamite, and outrage are condemned by both the Catholic and the Protestant Churches, and hundreds of thousands who belong to the Land League have nothing in common with Fenianism. Why doesn't the Land League take steps to make this fact clear by formally renouncing and condemning every phase of so-called Nationalism or Fenianism?

BLAINE OF MAINE.

While Mr. Blaine lives he must be counted on as an element in American politics. He is the Henry Clay of this time. He is the idol of vast masses of people. His name is the most potent name of any with which to conjure. He who reckons without including Mr. Blaine in the account reckons without his host. He combines with the brilliant electrifying qualities of the Irish orator, like Phillips, Curran, Grattan, or Emmet, the obstinate persistency and shrewdness of the Yankee. If there is an "imminent deadly breach" in the party castle-wall Mr. Blaine stands there proudly, breathing not only defiance, but threatenings and slaughter to its enemies. Never was more fitting title given to man than that of Ingersoll to Blaine—"Plumed Knight"! He does not wait to be challenged; he flings his glove impetuously into the arena of debate, and, with flashing eyes and every intellectual faculty at its best, meets who comes.

Mr. Blaine's contests in the House of Representatives will never be forgotten. His victories over the Democratic party there made him the Republican party hero *par excellence*, caused him to be worshiped almost by Republicans, as Wellington was worshiped by Englishmen after the battle of Waterloo.

Mr. Blaine is to the Republican party what Lord Brougham was to the party of reform in England. Brougham's force as a public speaker was compared to a thunderbolt; Blaine's incisive keenness is like a flash of electric light; it exposes, dazes, and transfixes an opponent. Brougham associated his name conspicuously and illustriously with every great measure of reform in England during his Parliamentary career; the stamp of Blaine's genius is to be found upon every great measure proposed and carried by the Republican party, whether in convention or Congress, from the date of his entry upon the political stage down to the present time.

Mr. Blaine is not less daring than was the late Mr. Disraeli, but he is less selfish. Not a whit less ambitious, he is far less unscrupulous than was Lord Beaconsfield, who to advance his political fortunes shifted his allegiance from Tory to Liberal, and back again from Liberal to Tory.

Mr. Blaine holds a large place in the public heart, because in character he is unique. He can be compared with no man in American public life. This man may be his superior in culture, that man in dignity, the other in caution, and so on. But Mr. Blaine, if not the ideal statesman, is a statesman of a peculiar type. From all other public men he stands a little apart, and in this isolated position he is viewed alone. That he is a colossal figure is more evident now in the time of his retirement than at any period of his career, since, although he holds no public station, he is constantly in the public eye. His enemies will not let him rest. They dread his blows but seem to court them. There is a fascination about the man that is irresistible even to his enemies; like moths flitting about a candle they place themselves within reach of his trenchant blade and are stricken down.

Mr. Blaine is indeed a man to be dealt with fairly and kindly or at one's peril. He has the keen intuition of a woman, the logic of a man, and the force of a Hercules. And withal Mr. Blaine is the prince of dramatists. It may be said almost that he is nothing unless dramatic. A few days ago it was announced that he would shortly leave for Europe, and the public felt a shade of disappointment, but his enemies rejoiced. Would Mr. Blaine leave the country to the music of loud acclaims from his enemies? Probably not; and soon it was reported that Mr. Blaine would be urged to stand in a party breach in the State of Maine—that he would be urged to stand for Congress and save the State to the Republican party. A breach was found, and it was most natural that Blaine should be invited to occupy it, and no less natural that Blaine should occupy it, holding aloft the Republican flag. And now it is announced that Mr. Blaine will be urged to stand for Governor of the Pine-Tree State. And will Mr. Blaine consent? Rumors have been floating about to the effect that there is a coldness between Blaine and Frye and a difference between Blaine and Chandler. Is it not whispered that Frye and Hale and Chandler think they have been "carrying" Blaine about long enough? It would hardly be wise for Mr. Blaine to go to Europe under such circumstances. It will be better for him to remain at home to appeal to the Republicans of Maine to decide whether his political future depends upon Frye and Hale and Chandler. So this giant, with the brain and heart of a man and the keen intuitions and delicate sensibilities of a woman, will remain to cheer and inspire his friends and defy his enemies. And the campaign in the little State of Maine will assume National importance, electrify Republicans everywhere, and chill with dismay the hearts of Democrats.

TRADES-UNIONS AND APPRENTICES.

We print elsewhere a letter from the President of one of the trades-unions of this city professing to reply to an editorial of THE TRIBUNE of May 7 on the subject of the exclusion of American boys from the means of learning mechanical trades. We print also certain resolutions adopted at one of the National meetings of the same trades-union on the subject of apprentices. There is nothing in the letter nor in the resolutions in any way controverting the remarks of THE TRIBUNE, but much that is confirmatory. The writer evidently misunderstood and failed to comprehend the whole drift and purport of our remarks, hence his letter has no contradictory bearing on the question we were discussing.

THE TRIBUNE did not then discuss, nor does it propose now to discuss, the wisdom or propriety of the various protective regulations of the trades-unions, by which they seek to maintain the interests and welfare of the members against unjust or oppressive exactions and requirements. What THE TRIBUNE found fault with was that the mechanics of the United States controlling the various trades-unions were blindly punishing themselves and their families, as well as the country generally, by practically restricting mechanical occupation to immigrants from foreign countries. There are at this time possibly one million persons working at mechanical trades in the United States. The mass of these it may be assumed are men of families, and that each family has one to two boys growing up, or of an age when they should be learning some industrial occupation. Leaving out of sight for the moment the fact that there are other millions of families whose heads are engaged in other branches of business who also have boys of the same age, with a like desire to learn mechanical trades, we confine the question to those parents who are mechanics, and ask why they adhere to the policy of excluding their own sons from the privilege of learning a trade and condemning them to swell the army of unskilled laborers with the concomitant consequences of idleness, carelessness, indifference, and, eventually, worthlessness? That is the question which THE TRIBUNE sought to press upon the members of the trades-unions. We appealed to that selfishness which is innate in all men and asked these trades-unions, if they had no consideration for the interests of the boys of the country generally, had they no concern in the future welfare of their own sons, members of their own families?

Can it be that these mechanics who constitute the trades-unions of this country are ignorant of the value of mechanical education and training? It is a fair estimate, justified by experience, that the difference between the wages, the earnings, and the income of a skilled workman and an unskilled laborer will average $400 to $600 a year. That is the average premium which an apprenticeship places on the work of a mechanic. Five hundred dollars represents the annual income from a capital of $10,000. It is not temporary; it continues during the period intervening between manhood and the time at which he ceases to labor. It is a life annuity, dependent only on his own industry. Each one of these mechanics in making his children apprentices, will be providing for each boy so instructed a fixed capital equal to $10,000, and producing him annually $600 beyond what he can earn by any form of uneducated labor. Yet these trades-unions resolutely close the doors to every forge, shop, mill, or other place where their own sons may learn one of these trades, one of these unfailing sources of income; and for what? That there may be room and abundance of employment for the tens of thousands of adult mechanics who are brought hither every week from Europe, attracted by the now practically-established fact that there are no Americans admitted to any mechanical trade in this country.

In one branch of the textile manufacturing trades of New England there is a close monopoly. All the workmen are Englishmen, and they permit no apprentices, and they teach no others. They are absolute masters of the situation. Any needed increase in the number of workmen is drawn from England. How long at the present rate of progress will it be before all the mechanics will be exclusively of foreign birth? During a temporary suspension of work by the upholsterers a year or more ago it was developed that the employés in that trade in this city were almost entirely of European birth, and but a small proportion speaking English. How far that condition prevails in other centres of that trade we cannot say. The children of these German and other workmen are to be Americans, and yet by the trades-union regulation those children are to be excluded, like all other Americans, from the trade of their fathers, and the trades-union is to be recruited from time to time by importations of foreign adults.

Employers are permitted no discretion in the employment of apprentices; apprentices can only be received into a shop by the consent of the union, which can order them out at pleasure. If there are half-taught workmen engaged at any trade at workman's wages, it is because employers are not permitted to grade wages according to merit, but must pay all alike. If all were compelled to learn their trade through apprenticeship, then there would be no half-made-up mechanics to compete with educated ones.

The references in the letter to Judge Wylie show that the writer has as confused an understanding of what he said as of the article in THE TRIBUNE.

HOW LET SERGT. MASON BE PARDONED.

The Supreme Court has denied the petition for a writ of habeas corpus looking to the release of Sergt. Mason. This result might have been expected, for the petition was based merely on the alleged incompetency of the court-martial to try Mason for the offense on which he was commited. The Supreme Court holds that the proceedings were within the jurisdiction of the court-martial, and we presume that is good law, though there has been considerable doubt about it heretofore. But the Supreme Court had no opportunity to give an opinion as to whether or not Mason's punishment is excessive. It merely says the sentence is not in excess of the power of the court-martial to impose. But when that is admitted the fact still remains that Mason's punishment is out of all keeping with the nature and results of his offense; that no jury of his peers and no civil court in the land would have inflicted so excessive a penalty for merely shooting at the jail containing the President's assasin, and that the sentence has been condemned by the American people in one universal outcry of indignation.

Mason's case is now in the hands of the President. We can understand why Mr. Arthur was averse to taking any action so long as the case was pending before the courts. But all that is ended. It is now simply a question whether or not a patriotic though overzealous soldier shall be permitted to rot in prison in the company of thieves, thugs, and murderers because he yielded to the temptation of shooting at the miscreant who had assasinated his Commander-in-Chief. The decision now rests with President Arthur. He is thoroughly informed of the sentiment of the American people. The mammoth petitions which have gone to Washington have left no doubt upon that head. There is a universal feeling that Mason committed no heinous offense against public sentiment or public morals. He was guilty of a breach of discipline under circumstances of a mitigating character, and certainly he has been punished enough to satisfy all classes, unless it be the martinets who sentenced him and the entire line of shoulder-straps who hate the private soldier and oppress him whenever occasion offers.

Unless Mr. Arthur proposes to demonstrate a greater sympathy for the martinets than for the people, a greater respect for excessive army discipline in time of peace than for the principles of justice and humanity, he will not delay to pardon Mason a single day longer. Among the first to congratulate him on such an act would be the Supreme Judges who have just decided that they are powerless to interfere.

WHEN the affidavit for a continuance of the tariff called the Commission bill was before the House, Morrison, of Illinois, offered this amendment to the third section:

> *Provided*, Said commission shall report no revision of the tariff providing for any duty in excess of fifty per cent ad valorem on any article embraced in the following schedules of Sec. 2,504 of the Revised Statutes, and not subject to tax under the internal-revenue laws—to-wit: Schedule A, cotton goods; schedule B, earths and earthenware; schedule C, hemp, jute, and flax goods; schedule E, metals; schedule F, provisions; schedule G, sugars; schedule I, spirits; schedule K, wool and woolen goods; and schedule M, sundries.

Mr. Morrison caused to be read a table showing that the duties received on the articles embraced in these schedules for the year 1881 amounted in the aggregate to $56,230,000. The estimated loss of duty, if the change should be made as desired, would amount to $15,000,000 per annum, on the basis of the present importations. Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, member of the Ways and Means Committee, remarked, in reference to this amendment, that if it should become law there was not a pottery establishment in the United States that would not be compelled to close out. But Mr. Morrison stated that his proposition did not reduce the duties on pottery. To this Mr. McKinley replied: "I know it, but it provides that the tariff shall not exceed 50 per cent ad valorem. Two potteries in New Jersey within the past few days have closed out for want of adequate protection." The present rate of protection on pottery is 40 per cent, and freight making about 50 per cent. Mr. Morrison asked: "Do you propose to increase the rate above 40 per cent? Do you propose to increase duties?" Mr. McKinley replied: "I do. It ought to be done, and I propose to increase it if the House will stand by me." Mr. Morrison's amendment was rejected, only receiving 55 votes, altho there are 140 Democratic members in the House.

SPEAKING of the effect of the assasination of Lord Cavendish on the condition of Ireland, the New York *Tribune* takes this view of the case:

> The political aspects are even more significant. Assassination leaves its impress not only on the reputations of leaders, but on the fortunes of parties. English Liberalism has sustained a great shock. The effect will be artificially concealed while the present crisis lasts, but eventually new lines of cleavage in the composit organization will be laid bare. It may be that we exaggerate the consequences of a revulsion of popular feeling against the party now in power, but it seems to us a matter of the deepest concern that the English people should be prejudiced, even temporarily, against the great political organization which possesses the vitalizing elements of modern progress and national regeneration. With all its sources of inherent weakness, it is the party which has set up the landmarks separating the middle-class England of today from the Old England of caste and prejudice. If it has impaired its efficiency and forfeited public confidence by taking too sanguine a view of the better traits of Irish character and by incurring the risk of the present catastrophe, it is a national misfortune. The Opposition, if it ultimately returns to power, will have no creative energies—no impulses swaying it powerfully in any direction. The loss of the old wine of Toryism will be offered as a libation to the party gods—Privilege and Precedent. As for the Irish party, what hope is there that its leaders will profit by sober reflections upon this dastardly outrage? They have never evinced any adequate sense of personal responsibility for the lawlessness and demoralization prevailing in their country. They have already disclaimed any knowledge or sympathy with so ill-timed a Fenian plot, but we doubt if these barbarous murders will make them any the less insensible to the dangerous tendencies of systematic lawbreaking. They will probably gain neither knowledge, prudence, nor foresight, and they are likely to lose the precious opportunity of leaguing themselves with the English Liberals in remedial legislation for their blood-stained, distracted country.

THE failure of the Northern Democrats to prevent the unseating of Chalmers is subjecting them to a severe berating by the Southern Bourbon papers. The unwillingness of the Democratic Congressmen to filibuster is denounced as a cowardly act, and they are told plainly that unless they "stand by" the Southern ballot-box stuffers they "will knock the bottom out of the party in the South." The Charleston *News and Courier* says: "Gen. Chalmers is a Democrat, and that is reason enough for stooking to him and making a fight for him to extremities." Another paper, the Macon *Telegraph and Messenger*, expresses its disgust and discouragement thus: "The Northern Democrat can afford to use the vote of the Southern Democrat, but he cannot find courage sufficient to protect it when it is endangered. In view of the Chalmers case, why the necessity of further struggle and waste of time?"

COL. L. B. WRIGHT has attacked the dirty streets with all the forces at his command, and he has notified the Department of Public Works that he will employ fifty additional teams in order to accomplish all the work already laid out for him with neatness and dispatch.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

It is understood that Fitz John Porter considers the present spring one of the pleasantest on record.

Mr. Bennett's new steam yacht cost $300,000, but it should be remembered that there is no Mrs. Bennett, and consequently no spring bonnet to buy.

The London *Times* says that the Princess Louise will visit Canada next month. During her trip the Princess should not fail to make the acquaintance of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada. She will find him a very intelligent young man.

Seven doctors charged Col. Betts, of Washington, $30 each to tell him he couldn't live a week. In four weeks he was able to go back to business. It is hardly necessary to say that none of the doctors were named Bliss.

It is said that the King of Siam, as a great favor to the people of America, has agreed to give Barnum a white elephant. The people of America are not going to be outdone in generosity by a heathen. The King of Siam can have Eli Perkins.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* calls that city's Board of Health "a shameless, expensive, corrupt, and utterly incompetent excrescence." The editor of the *Gazette* is a deacon, otherwise he would have told the members of the Board of Health what he thought of them.

Frank Stringfellow, once a Rebel spy, is now the rector of an Episcopal church in Farmville, Va. He is said to have killed more than a hundred Federal soldiers during the War. Frank should join the Universalists. He is evidently out of place in any race but a free-for-all.

As an illustration of the crowded condition of the Winnipeg hotels, a local paper says that at one of them "an arm was broken a few days ago during the struggles of people to enter the dining-room." In Chicago a few days ago a man was broken in his struggles to pay a hotel bill.

At the close of the War two Georgia women began farming with an old blind horse. Now they own a good plantation, well stocked, and have eighteen or twenty bales of cotton on hand.—*New York Tribune.* At the close of the War two Illinois men began going to farm with an old blind horse. Now they own all the farms in the neighborhood, and have eighteen or twenty family feuds on hand.

Ah me! how many years have flown,
Since I, who wander now alone,
That April morning stood
With my one friend beneath the trees,
While wonderful wild harmonies
Rang through the bluebell wood.

The year was young, the world was sweet,
Our hearts were young, and leapt to greet
The gladness of the day;
No cloud was on the April sky,
We laughed aloud, scarce knowing why,
Along the woodland way.

I placed the circlet with delight
Upon her forehead smooth and white;
The azure of her eyes
Might put to shame the bluest flower
That ever grew in sheltered bower
Beneath the softest skies.

If evermore my heart doth miss
A joy foregone, love's crowning bliss,
I know the lesson meant:
If wanting stars of earthly love,
I know one brighter shines above.
My friend, I am content!
—*Samuel Jones Tilden.*

PERSONALS.

A daughter of Gen. McClellan has been the reigning belle at Old Point Comfort this season.

Miss Virginia Cameron, second daughter of the Pennsylvania Senator, will be married on May 31 to Lieut. Rodgers, son of Admiral Rodgers.

Gen. N. P. Banks has been elected President of the Atlantic & Pacific Intercocean Railroad Company, which has thirty-eight miles of track westward from the Bay of Honduras.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Paris by some of the recent sermons of Père Montsabre in praise of the Inquisition, and the Archbishop of Paris has

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rm commendation to the preacher.
Emerson is said to have left an estate
at about $200,000. Much of this was ac-
ated and preserved through the thrift of
mirable wife. More than one visitor to
ncord has been struck with a puzzled look
mong the clothes-lines of the philosopher's
ard on a Monday morning.
hree-quarter-length portrait, in oil, of
retary Blaine, ordered by the Venezuelan
mment, is on exhibition in Washington. It
work of Henry Like and represents the
man standing, holding in his right hand a
manuscript, his left resting on a massive
edestal, upon which stands a bust of Pres-
Garfield. The American flag hangs in
ui folds about the bust and pedestal.
announced that previous to the prov-
f the will of Henry W. Longfellow, the
pledged themselves solemnly to carry out
in intent regardless of any legal infor-
e. The poet's brother Samuel will there-
receive the legacy of $5,000, and each
en of the latter $1,000, notwithstanding the
hat the bequests were made by interlines-
in the will, which were declared by the
te Court to be without binding force.
ublican simplicity was never more
ically illustrated than in a pleasant old-
ned house near Iowa City the other day.
resentative of the *Republican* of Cedar
a visited the house in search of its owner,
ecretary-of-the-Interior Kirkwood. "A
e lady with a benevolent face and mother-
e quit her ironing-board, and, placing her
n upon the stove, came forward to greet
porter." It was Mrs. Kirkwood.
ging from an incident that occurred in
recently there is a promising subject for a
y for the Prevention of Cruelty to Chil-
n that city. A little boy, only 12 years of
ttacked a policeman in the Place Daumes-
broad daylight, and attempted to stab him
knife which he had about him. The offi-
ho was but slightly hurt, soon disarmed
iputian assailant, and marched him off to
ation, where he related that he had run
to commit some crime in order to escape
he clutches of his brother, a bootmaker,
om he was apprenticed, and who abused
shamefully that he was driven to utter
ation.

THE COTTON SWINDLE.

Ring, the Swindler, Supposed to Have Left the Country with $200,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
. Rivers, May 9.—The swindle perpetrated
manufacturers and cotton brokers here
Green, of Columbus, Miss., is the first of
d ever attempted here. Green has sold
to brokers here ever since 1876, and was
ered reliable. On April 26 brokers here
nd dealt with him began to trace up cot-
t had not arrived. They telegraphed
d he willingly proffered assistance to
hat he had never sent. This, of course,
brokers on the wrong track. Soon they
an active search. He made excuses,
heekily sent quotations that they might
ore cotton of him. At last they employed
s to inquire into the matter. It was
that Green had sent cotton by one trans-
ion line, and had used the White Line
f bading to do the bogus business through
ther line. Last Thursday Green was in
bus, Miss. The next day he was missing, and
wyers have gone to New Orleans to find
. A telegram was received here yesterday
r that Green had probably left the coun-
th $200,000. Some Mobile banks may be
. Five or six mills here will lose some
r from $5,000 to $15,000, so it is stated. The
n of paying for cotton before it is received
g warmly condemned today, yet this is the
nstance of swindling, notwithstanding
nds of bales have been sold here in the
way.

A CHINESE ARMY.

Thirty-four Thousand of Them to be Landed in British Columbia by Ring.

TORIA, B. C., May 9.—The Chinese from
Kong are being forwarded to the main
a rapidly as possible. The Canopus, Sura-
upbrates, all steamships, and several sail-
ips are about due. It is said now that 34,
inese will land here before the 1st of Au-
and that work on the main lines will be
d with a vigor unsurpassed. Fear is ex-
d lest the province should become Mon-
ized.

MATRIMONIAL.

Bettie G. Hamilton, daughter of J. G.
ton, Esq., a young lady well known and
ar in North Side social circles, and Mr.
is C. Pope, of the Board of Trade firm of
pe & Co., were quietly married at high
resterday at the residence of the bride's
ts, No. 314 Indiana street. The ceremony
erformed by the Rev. David Swing, after
Central Church, in the presence of a se-
company of friends and relatives. After
ting of a lunch and receiving the congrat-
ns of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Pope left
ty on the 3:30 train for New York. After
tour through the East they will return
ake Chicago their home.
ERSON, Ill., May 9.—Mrs. Mary S. Brerdt,
number of years a Baptist teacher in our
chools, was married this morning to Mr.
Osgerwell, editor of the Hudson (Wis.)
Republican. The ceremony was performed
Rev. H. F. Sweet, rector of Zion Church,
presence of a large gathering of invited
s and guests. The display of presents was
ible.

AMERICAN BOYS.

They Are Not Given an Opportunity to Learn a Trade.

Rigid Rules of the Stone-Cutters' Union Regarding Apprentices.

Their Practical Exclusion from the Various Branches of the Iron Trade.

Skilled Mechanics of Europe Take the Places Which American Children Should Have.

On Sunday last THE TRIBUNE contained an editorial article treating on the question of apprenticeship to trades, mechanical and otherwise, and stating broadly that American-born boys were given no chance to learn a trade. Both the premises and the conclusions were deemed an meeting of trades-unionists held on the same afternoon. At the meeting speeches were made challenging the proof of the assertions and denouncing THE TRIBUNE for making them. It was asserted by the speakers at the meeting that the facts were not as stated—that American boys did have a chance to learn a trade, and that the unions did not in any way interfere with their opportunities. The issue was squarely made, and in order to squarely meet it THE TRIBUNE has detailed reporters to visit workshops, foundries, and factories, and to inquire of employers and employed, without fear or favor, the actual facts in the case. The result of those inquiries thus far is given herewith.

Among the first of the trades investigated was that of

STONE-CUTTING.

It had been asserted (not in these columns) that an arbitrary limitation was placed by the Stone-Cutters' Union on the number of apprentices which might be employed. Investigation determined that this assertion was absolutely true. In every union yard in Chicago this arbitrary limitation, defensible on no ground whatsoever, exists and is enforced. The imperative rule of the union is that no yard, without respect to the number of men employed in it, shall take more than four apprentices. It makes no difference whether ten, thirty, or a hundred workmen are employed. The number of apprentices to be employed is limited to four, and as the course of instruction covers four years, it is self-evident that in a yard where 100 men are employed it would take a whole century to remedy the staff after the old men had passed away. Half a dozen yards were visited, and at all of them where the union rules the story was the same "We have four apprentices, all that the union allows us." The inquiry was made whether this arbitrary limitation operated detrimentally to the rising generation.

"OF COURSE IT DOES,"

was the answer, "but it makes very little difference to us. We do not want a fight with the union, and should certainly not think of precipitating one over a matter of this kind. We can get all the skilled workmen we want from Europe. There is no day but we get applications for work from well-qualified men. We pay the union prices, and conform to the union rules, among which is the eight-hour rule. If we want more men there are plenty to be had—men who have thoroughly learned their trade in the Old Country."

"Have these men served an apprenticeship in Europe?"

"Why, certainly. The essence of industrial education there is that every artisan or mechanic must serve an apprenticeship, and the term is fixed at from five to seven years in nearly all trades. A boy there begins at 14, and goes through the work from the bottom up. He has to work at whatever he is put to, and is practically under surveillance during his entire term. The system may have, and probably does have, its faults, but it turns out finished workmen, familiar with the entire alfabet of their trade. While we can get such men as this at current rates of wages, why should we bother about the idiotic rules of the union? All we care for is that they shall leave us alone, and they can settle this and other minor questions to their own liking. It is true that the system gives the great majority of the boys no chance, but we can't help that. If the union makes such a rule, as it certainly does, the sons of union stonecutters must suffer with the rest."

A member of the firm of Germans who run a union yard said that they were

LIMITED TO FOUR APPRENTICES.

They employed about thirty-five men, but the limit would be the same if they had 350 men working for them. Most of their employés were foreigners, and there was no lack of men. As to the apprenticeship question, it made no difference either way. The firm had four boys at work under ordinary apprenticeship rules, but if it were not for the fact that the boys could be employed on certain descriptions of rough work, which they could do as well, and of course more cheaply than men, the firm cared nothing about whether they had apprentices or not. Boys were a nuisance anyhow.

A representative of the largest non-union stone-yard in the city was questioned on the subject. He said that his firm employed regularly about 100 men, and had, as a rule, from four to six apprentices. They cared nothing about the union or its rules, and paid no attention to them even in the matter of hours of labor. In this yard the men work ten hours per day, and in the union yards eight. The apprentices serve for three years, but are not regularly indentured. An agreement is made with them, but no papers are signed. They are paid 50 cents per day for the first year, 75 cents the next, and $1 the next. In addition to this, if they have behaved in a satisfactory manner, an extra 10 cents per day is given to them at the end of each year. If they quit between-times this is forfeited. The firm think that this is the best way to hold the boys in check, and at the same time avoid the complications arising out of the apprenticeship question.

Next in order came

THE IRON TRADE

in its various ramifications, including boiler-making, steam-fitting, engine manufacture, molding, etc. A representative of one of the leading firms doing a general business was questioned. He said:

"I do not know anything about the apprenticeship rules of the union, or any other of their rules. For many years we have conducted our own business, and we propose to do so yet. Our feelings and prejudices are all against allowing any outside interference with our business, and when anything of the kind is attempted we will fight it. We have gone along for many years on this system, paying the highest wages to the best men, and declining to pay big money to incompetent workmen. We have no apprentices, properly so called. In this place are employed about 250 men, and there are only two boys who might be spoken of as apprentices. There are half a dozen roustabouts, but they do not count in what you are asking about. The apprenticeship system does not exist in Illinois in our trade, and I doubt if it does in any other. We will not take apprentices, and have not taken any for years. Because of the statutory law governing that matter. This law was framed by some demagog or set of demagogs who wanted to make capital with the workingmen. It imposes provisions of a character with which we could not possibly comply, and we therefore let the apprenticeship question severely alone."

"HOW DO YOU REGULATE YOUR FORCE from time to time?"

"No trouble about that. Every day I have applications for work from good, qualified workmen. About half our men are foreigners. The best native-born machinists come from the East, especially from Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Neither of those States have such a nonsensical apprenticeship law as we have. The law of supply and demand is the best one in the Union. If we want a first-class man for a superintendent or anything of that kind we send East for him. Now look at these facts. Chicago has no polytechnic or manual school; no system of educating youth in the mechanical arts. St. Louis has something of the kind. New York has half-a-dozen institutions striving by different roads to reach the same end—that is, to educate boys in mechanics. We have none, and that is the one great want here today. There is an Industrial University at Champaign, but its operations are limited, and people living here cannot afford to send their sons to a country seat and pay their board there, while if Chicago had an institution of the character needed it would be crowded from the start. The American boy has no chance here in the West to learn a trade, for the simple fact that it is the fault of the unions, because, as I have told you, we do not recognize the unions, and live in a state of constant antipathy to them. But there is a fault somewhere. If some of these people who leave millions of dollars to aid Old Women's Home or an asylum, would put their money into a training school where boys could receive instruction in various trades, they would do a million times more good. Much better teach people to earn an honest living than support them in idleness. As to getting men to do our work, there is no trouble whatever.

EUROPE SENDS US A CONSTANT SUPPLY

of competent workmen, not as handy, perhaps, as our own American-born mechanics who have had the luck to receive a trade education, but still good workmen. I believe that the one great want of Chicago is some means of educating workmen, but there is no provision for it. We cannot afford to bother with the education of boys under the existing apprenticeship laws, not to speak of the union rules, of which I know nothing, and about which I care nothing. If Dan Taubeneck can stir up a sentiment which will lead to the establishment of manual schools and practicable institutes, it will do a great work."

Other men in the iron manufacturing trades expressed themselves more or less in the same line. All agreed that the apprentice-ship system, as it is known in Europe, existed not. Whether it was Union rules or other causes which led to this state of things they could not say, but the fact remained that the supply of native-born mechanics was infinitesimally small. Foreign workmen, thoroughly grounded in the different branches of the trade, poured in every week, and found employment at the full rate of wages. As to what was to become of

THE SONS OF AMERICAN MECHANICS

under the present system, or want of system, one and all declared that they did not know.

Inquiry among the employés led to no satisfactory results. It appeared that in scores of trades no such thing as a system of apprenticeship was known. Union rules, the employment of machinery needing only roustabouts to attend to it, the division of labor in trades such as the manufacture of boots and shoes, and many other articles; these and various other causes were assigned as the reasons which have operated to prevent the sons of American skilled laborers from receiving the technical education which would qualify them to follow in the footsteps of their fathers. That it is the fact that the apprenticeship system does not exist in Chicago the testimony of

THE ORGAN OF THE WORKINGMEN,

will show. That paper says: "The Commercial Club is raising $100,000 to start a manual training school to teach the rudiments of industrial education, as has been done in Europe with great success. The great employers of labor give our boys no chance to learn a complete trade in all its parts. In the car-works of our railroads there is a good apprentice to every 100 men at work. There are no apprentices in shoe factories, clothing manufactories, wagon factories, etc. I have visited several thousand small shops, hardly one apprentice in one place out of fifty. The generality of boys and girls growing up in Chicago must get an opportunity to learn the rudiments of mechanical trades in public schools at the expense of the State. We have the political power, and can tax the individual private property for public-school purposes, and should demand from the Board of Education to institute polytechnic schools, which have been so successful in Germany, France, and other States. The skilled manual trades are now monopolized by immigrants from Germany and England, and it is high time to afford our children a good chance to learn skilled trades, to afford them the means of earning a decent livelihood, instead of crowding them all into mercantile pursuits and the learned professions.

A BIG LABOR STRIKE.

The Iron-Workers at the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Ask for an Increase in Wages—The Demand Is Refused and 3,000 Men Quit Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 9.—A big strike was inaugurated tonight at the Cleveland Rolling-Mill. The amalgamated iron and steel workers asked for an advance of from 14 to 25 per cent and the company refused to grant them any concessions. In consequence over 3,000 men walked out and the mills are shut down. Both parties are firm in their determination to hold out. The company are in good condition to shut down, bottle up with their orders, and besides there is small profit in producing at present prices of iron and steel. Assistant General Superintendent John Walker spoke of the affair as follows: "The trouble has been brewing for three or four months; yes, in fact, for a year, and the question sifted right down is whether the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company is going to run its works and property as it sees fit or as its employés demand. The matter of wages has nothing whatever to do with the trouble. The men want the union to run things. They want the Amalgamated Association reorganized as a great controlling power and union men a preference to the exclusion of any others. Nearly all of the 3,000 men employed at the mills are in the movement. A great many have been dragged into it within a few days."

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The Small-Pox at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., May 9.—The Cincinnati Medical Society at its meeting tonight adopted a resolution to the effect that, as alarm about the small-pox has been unduly increased by the action of certain public bodies, they deem it proper to say that small-pox is not so prevalent now as it has been on former occasions, and that in demonstration of the efficiency of vaccination, not one physician, nor any member of a physician's family, has been attacked by the disease. They also declared it their opinion that the present panic is needless and unnecessary, and is not justified by the extent and spread of the disease.

Five New Cases in Chicago.

New cases of small-pox were reported from No. 630 West Eighteenth street, No. 446 West Fourteenth street, No. 463 North Franklin street, No. 408 East Twenty-fourth street, and No. 383 West Madison street. Two deaths occurred in the city, one at No. 630 West Eighteenth street, and the other at No. 446. One death occurred at the pest-house, being from No. 1049 Thirty-first street.

In connection with the above, it may be stated that the Health Officer's report shows the total number of cases to date to be less than half as many as at the same time in 1876; that no case has been in any hotel, and that only thirteen cases are in the central business portion of the city.

COFFINS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 9.—The National Burial-Case Association convened here today, but transacted nothing but routine business. The sessions will close tomorrow night.

Sabbatarian Legislation—John Stuart Mill.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Ticknor & Fields in 1868 republished the little volume of John Stuart Mill on "Liberty."

At page 174 he says: "Another important example of illegitimate interference with the rightful liberty of the individual, not simply threatened, but long since carried into triumphant effect, is Sabbatarian legislation. Without doubt, abstinence on one day in the week, so far as the claims of life permit, from the usual daily occupation, though in no respect *religiously binding* on any except Jews, is a highly beneficial custom; and, inasmuch as this custom cannot be observed without a general consent to that effect among the industrial classes, therefore, in so far as some persons by working may impose the same necessity on others, it may be allowable and right that the law should guarantee to each the observance by others of the custom by suspending the greater operations of industry on a particular day.

"But this justification, grounded on the direct interest which society has in the well-being of each individual's observance of the practice, does not apply to *self-chosen* occupations in which a person may think fit to employ his leisure, nor does it hold good in the smallest degree for *legal restrictions* on amusements. It is true that the amusement of some is the day's work of others, but the pleasure, not to say the useful recreation, of many is worth the labor of a few, provided the occupation is freely chosen and can be freely resigned. The operatives are perfectly right in thinking that if all worked on Sunday seven days' work would have to be given for six days' wages; but so long as the great mass of employments are dispensed the small number who, for the enjoyments of others, must still work, obtain a proportional increase of earnings; and they are not obliged to follow those occupations if they prefer leisure to emolument. If a further remedy is sought, it might be found in the establishment, by custom, of a holiday on some other day of the week for those particular classes of persons. The only grounds, therefore, on which restrictions on Sunday amusements can be defended must be that they are *religiously wrong*; a motive of legislation which never can be too earnestly protested against. '*Deorum injuriæ Dîis curæ.*' It remains to be proven that society or any of its officers holds a commission from on high to avenge any supposed offense to Omnipotence which is not also a wrong to our fellow-creatures. The notion that it is one man's duty that another should be religious was the foundation of all the religious persecution ever perpetrated, and, if admitted, would fully justify them. Though the feeling which breaks out in the repeated attempts to stop railway traveling on Sunday, in the resistance to the opening of museums and the like, has not the cruelty of the old persecutors, *the state of mind* indicated by it is fundamentally the same. It is a determination not to tolerate others in doing what is permitted by their religion because it is not permitted by the persecutor's religion. It is a belief that God not only abominates the act of the misbelievers, but will not hold us guiltless if we leave him unmolested."

At page 188 the author remarks: "With regard to the merely contingent, or, as it may be called, constructive injury which a person causes to society by conduct which neither violates any specific duty to the public nor occasions perceptible hurt to any assignable individual except himself, the inconvenience is one which society can afford to bear for the sake of the greater good of human freedom. If in any other proper manner, or, on account of indigence, misfortune, or waywardness, may be in want of assistance and proper training." The management is vested in a board of thirty managers, to be elected triennially, and the following persons were selected as the managers to control and manage the corporation for the first year: P. A. Feehan, W. J. Quan, Daniel Scully, William A. Amberg, Michael Cudahy, John Cudahy, E. W. Young, J. F. Lauth, James H. Burke, Patrick F. Gillespie, Bernard Fackeidey, Patrick Goslin, William J. Hynes, Thomas Brenan, John B. Lyneh, William J. Onahan, Michael Keeley, John W. Enright, Patrick H. Rice, Bernard Curtis, James Barnett, Col. W. P. Rend, D. F. Bremner, Thomas Lynch, P. J. Healy, and George W. Smith.

This preliminary out of the way, the energetic director set about

RAISING MONEY

to meet the growing wants of the institution. The building was overcrowded, though having only 80 inmates, and three or four applicants had to be turned away every day, because taking them in was out of the question. What he

THE WORLD'S WAIFS.

The St. Mary's Training-School and its Efforts to Reclaim Them.

A Sensible Charity Which Has Been and Should Be Generously Supported.

Brother Tellow's Noble Work—The School, Farm, and Buildings at Wheeling.

In 1863 some members of the Catholic order of Christian Brothers opened in this city a training-school for boys. While they would admit orphans, and instruct them, the particular object in view was the caring for incorrigible urchins, especially such as shade the streets their home. The institution struggled along for seventeen years, yet was not very successful, probably on account of bad management. Many lads, it is true, were saved from a life of crime, and molded into good citizens, but the school did not keep pace with the growth of the city. The charitable seemed to lack confidence in it, as was evidenced by the meagre contributions toward its maintainance, the expenses being paid almost wholly by the Bishop of the diocese. The idea was an excellent one and the field of labor large, though neither appeared to be appreciated until the beginning of 1881.

BROTHER TELLOW,

the founder of the New York Protectory, was then sent for to take charge. He was a man of large experience in this line, having founded schools of instruction in Philadelphia, and Quito, Equador, besides that in New York, which is doing as noble a work as any similar institution in the world. Dr. Elisha Harris, President of the Board of Health, said of it: "The boys looked and ate like healthy young citizens, and, although I have visited every prison, jail, and lock-up in the State, I have never found among the prisoners a graduate of the Catholic Protectory." Brother Tellow, on his arrival here in January, 1881, found seventy-nine scholars in "St. Mary's Training-School for Boys," on Archer avenue, and debts amounting to $14,000. The cash on hand was $7. He went to the Bishop, who said the school had been a failure all along, and he didn't see how the brother was going to run it. "Give me $25," replied Brother Tellow, "and I can run it for two weeks. Then I may see my way."

IT MUST EITHER RUN OR STOP."

The Bishop gave him a check for $300. With this the good brother, who is a wonderful organizer, began his work, and within a year he had nearly all the debts liquidated, and the institution on a firm foundation. From February to December, 1881, 224 boys were cared for, making 313 who received instruction during the year. Of these, forty-two were orphans, ninety half-orphans, and forty-three twenty-one-day bad been deserted by their fathers, and twenty by their mothers; forty-six had worthless drunken parents who were too poor to support them, and twenty-four were placed by their parents to board. The parents of twenty-five were not Catholics. The cost of maintenance was $78.91 per capita. The receipts were $6,488, and the expenditures $6,400. There were no debts, but a balance of $87.

Unlike most charitable institutions, the salaries are very small, the seven brothers who have charge of the school receiving $1,003.10, or $143.30 a year apiece.

NEED OF SUCH A SCHOOL HERE.

In his last report, Brother Tellow said:

"There is today no city in the Union which has more need of a training-school for boys than our loved City of Chicago. There is probably no city which contains more of a floating population, and none perhaps with such poor accommodations to stem the tide of juvenile delinquency. Never in the history of this city has infant wretchedness stalked forth in such multiplied and such humiliating forms. We speak not from hearsay, for our own eyes have witnessed and our heart has felt this degrading truth. For the last year we have been a close observer of what has passed among the rising generation of this great metropolis. It is hard to suppress the humiliating conviction that even pagan Rome, in the corrupt age of Augustus, did not witness a more rapid and frightful declension in morals than that which can, today, be found in this, our own city. Among a certain class of the young there is an utter disregard of honor, truth, virtue, and even the common decencies of life. Extraordinary as this statement may seem, it is, nevertheless, a statement of facts. We do not wish to define its cause, but simply look to the remedy of this growing evil. We have done something to stem this growing evil, but, alas! the means, accommodations, and sympathy that we have a right to expect from our fellow-citizens have been inadequate to the required work. Our desire is to make the Bridgeport institution

A FIRST-CLASS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TRUANT CHILDREN.

Many a boy begins his downward course by playing truant. Could the parents of the boy place him in an institution where, for a moderate consideration, the career of truancy could be checked, the boy would be saved. To complete the reformatory system, a farm should be provided for the orphan and the waif of the street. In many instances good homes could be found for those orphans who give promise of stability of character and habits. The child of the street has to unlearn what he has learned to acquire stability of character—nay, even a love for virtue and the practice of the distinctive principles of Christianity. If we wish to reclaim the wayward little ones, we must improve upon them the principles that will stand by them in the hour of temptation, otherwise we are wasting our time and our money. As a natural consequence, they will return to their former associates. The class of children need to be educated in the full term of the word or else they will fall into the hands of the law. It is certainly better and cheaper to educate the child than to have him as a State boarder in prison. Those who have manifested their appreciation of the practice, does not apply to *self-chosen* occupations in which a person may think fit to employ his leisure, nor does it hold good in the smallest degree for *legal restrictions* on amusements. It is true that the amusement of some is the day's work of others, but the pleasure, not to say the useful recreation, of many is worth the labor of a few, provided the occupation is freely chosen and can be freely resigned. The operatives are perfectly right in thinking that if all worked on Sunday seven days' work would have to be given for six days' wages; but so long as the great mass of employments are suspended the small number who, for the enjoyments of others, must still work, obtain a proportional increase of earnings; and they are not obliged to follow those occupations if they prefer leisure to emolument. If a further remedy is sought, it might be found in the establishment, by custom, of a holiday on some other day of the week for those particular classes of persons. The only grounds, therefore, on which restrictions on Sunday amusements can be defended must be that they are *religiously wrong*; a motive of legislation which never can be too earnestly protested against. '*Deorum injuriæ Dîis curæ.*' It remains to be proven that society or any of its officers holds a commission from on high to avenge any supposed offense to Omnipotence which is not also a wrong to our fellow-creatures. The notion that it is one man's duty that another should be religious was the foundation of all the religious persecution ever perpetrated, and, if admitted, would fully justify them. Though the feeling which breaks out in the repeated attempts to stop railway traveling on Sunday, in the resistance to the opening of museums and the like, has not the cruelty of the old persecutors, *the state of mind* indicated by it is fundamentally the same. It is a determination not to tolerate others in doing what is permitted by their religion because it is not permitted by the persecutor's religion. It is a belief that God not only abominates the act of the misbelievers, but will not hold us guiltless if we leave him unmolested."

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RAISING MONEY

to meet the growing wants of the institution. The building was overcrowded, though having only 80 inmates, and three or four applicants had to be turned away every day, because taking them in was out of the question. What he accomplished in six weeks is apparent from the following:

Archbishop Feehan	$ 5,000	Eugene O'Reilley	$ 100
D. F. Bremner	1,500	James P. Alden	100
P. H. Rice	1,000	T. Delihart	100
J. R. Walsh	1,000	M. A. Devine	100
W. J. Quan	500	M. D. Fambel	50
Bernard Curtis	500	John Reynolds	50
John Cudahy	500	M. S. Jones	50
Michael Cudahy	500	Rev. J. Grogan	50
Col. W. P. Rend	500	James Barnett	25
C. A. Mair	500	John B. Lynch	25
B. Gallaghan	250	C. O. Connolly	25
P. J. Healey	250	F. W. Young	25
W. A. Amberg	250	J. H. Burke	25
G. W. Smith	250	Edward Murray	25
P. F. Gillespie	100	J. Adams	25
John W. Garvey	100	M. J. Keane	25
Fred Vigeant	100	J. J. Hayes	25
M. A. Donohue	100	C. D. Winslow	25
W. P. Hennesberry	100	James Meagher	25
F. S. Casey	100	John Stephens	25
J. W. Enright	100	William Baker	25
Walter Hay	100	Total	$14,225

Smaller amounts swell the grand total to $15,000.

With such a nest-egg, which justified branching out, the managers decided to purchase a farm whereon to locate the institution in order to carry out the plans of Brother Tellow. After looking at a number they selected

THE KNOTT FARM,

in the Township of Wheeling, about a mile and a half from Desplaines, for which they agreed to pay $30,000—a great bargain, which was secured only because the owner could not prevent the foreclosure of a mortgage for $17,000. The adjoining farm cannot be bought for less than $125 per acre, while this was obtained for $60.

A little party of the managers were going out to see the place yesterday, but, owing to a change in the time-table of the Northwestern Road, only P. H. Rice, D. F. Bremner, Bernard Curtis, and Brother Tellow reached the depot in time to catch the train. They wandered over the farm for several hours, and expressed themselves as well satisfied. It contains 440 acres, 300 of which are under cultivation, the rest being meadow, wood, and pasture land. The Desplaines River runs through the centre of the farm, furnishing excellent drainage. The improvements are fair buildings and in good repair. They are located on high ground, near the location selected for the school. The plans for the latter are not prepared, but Mr. Grey Vigeant, the architect, who was present, drew

A SKETCH OF THE STRUCTURE,

or rather structures, which embodied the general idea of Brother Tellow. A one-s tory, circular building is to be erected with a diameter of 150 feet. In this will be the kitchen and dining-room. Surrounding it, but detached from it except as to passage-ways, will be six two-story wings, 40x100, for school-rooms and dormitories. Between these will be the play-grounds. The executive building—a plain one, though a little more elaborate in detail than the others—will front on the road. A sheet without fellows is an accurate description of the institution as it will be when completed. It will be of brick, and cost $50,000 or $60,000; but a start is to be made with three structures—the centre one, the executive building, and one for the boys. As the number of inmates increases and money is collected additions will be made. When all the buildings are up there will be

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BETWEEN 1,000 AND 1,500 BOYS.

"The title hasn't passed yet," said Brother Tellow to THE TRIBUNE reporter, "but one brother and a boy are now at work here, and I intend bringing out a number of the boys this week. As soon as a temporary building is erected all of them will be brought here. Within two years there will be a great change in this place. My aim is to make the school self-sustaining. The boys now make their own shoes and clothing. When they get here they will be taught agriculture, horticulture, and gardening, in addition to trades. What we produce beyond the requirements of the school will be sent to Chicago and sold. I expect to devote 100 acres to corn, twenty-five to cucumbers, and twenty-five to potatoes. All kinds of vegetables will be raised. We will also keep cattle, as the pasturage is very fine. The boys will do no small share of the building, as we expect to make our own brick, and we have an abundance of gravel at hand to improve the roads. Men will of course do the heaviest part of the work, but the older boys can do a great deal toward constructing their home and making the surroundings beautiful."

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has very generously offered to transport free to Desplaines all the material consigned to the school, and to issue commutation tickets, making the fare five or six cents. The institution has received

AN EXCELLENT START,

but more money is required to insure its complete success. If the good brother did not love Cook County, and has the indorsement of both Protestants and Catholics, since it reclaims boys without inquiry as to the creed of their parents, it is a stigma upon a boy to have been an inmate of the Reform School or Bridewell, and a bad boy cannot be put into either until he has committed a crime. But this training-school will receive him and educate him, teach him a trade, and make a good citizen of him—one who can hold up his head. Such an institution, with ample accommodations, is greatly needed for the gamins and incorrigible youth of this city, and, with such a director at the head of it as Brother Tellow, St. Mary's Training-School will become a great blessing to this city, if its people furnish him the means to carry out his plans.

BOUNCING THE HERDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., May 9.—Advices from the Cherokee Nation have reached this city saying that a company of United States soldiers have been removing the cattle men heretofore herding on the Cherokee strip, who have failed to pay the cattle tax of 10 cents per head levied by the Cherokee Indians against all cattle grazed upon the land. There is some excitement and no little talk of resistance, but it is believed that owners of stock unable to pay the tax will remove their cattle from the Cherokee strip without trouble. The Cherokee authorities are determined to enforce their rights, and Indian Agent Tufts has directed the military to either enforce the collection of the tax or eject the cattle and their owners from the Cherokee strip. When the tax business is settled, and the necessary removals made, the soldiers have been ordered to Eufala, where is located a number of invaders whom the Indians demand shall be removed from the Indian Territory.

Justice East and West.

Salt Lake Tribune.

"I hate to live in a new country," said Jones, "where there is no law." "Yer bet yer," chimed in Thompson. "Law is the only thing that keeps us out of everlasting chaos." "Yes, indeed," said a legal gentleman present. "It is the bulwark of the poor man's liberty—the shield which the strong arm of justice throws over the weak, the solace and the balsam of the unfortunate and wronged, the——" "Oh, stop er," remarked the man with one eye. "I won't have it that way. Law is a boss invention for rascals of all grades. Give me a country where there is no law, and I can take care of myself every time. Now, for instance, when I lived in Ohio I got a dose of law that will never forget. I was in partnership with a man named Butler, and one morning we found our cashier missing with $3,000. He had dragged the safe and put out. Well, I started after him, and caught him in Chicago, where he was splurging around on the money. I got him arrested and there was an examination. Well, all the facts were brought out and the defense moved that the case be dismissed, as the prosecution did not make out a case in the name of the firm, and that if there was a firm the copartnership had not been shown by any evidence before the court. To my astonishment the Court said the plea was O. K. and dismissed the case. Before I could realize what was up the thief had walked off. Well, I followed him to St. Louis and there I tackled him again. I sent for my partner, and we made a complete case, going for him in the name of the Commonwealth and Smith, Butler & Co. Well, the lawyer for the defense claimed that the money being taken from a private drawer in the safe was my money exclusively, and that my partner had nothing to do with it; that the case should be prosecuted by me individually, and not by the firm. The old 'bloke' who sat on the bench wiped his spectacles, grunted round awhile and dismissed the case. Away goes the man again. Then I got another hitch on him and tried to convict him of theft, but the court held that he should be charged with embezzlement. Some years after that I tackled him again, and they let him go. Statutes of limitation, you see. Well, I concluded to give it up, and I did.

"But about four years afterward I was down in Colorado and a man pointed to another and said: 'That fellow has just made a hundred thousand in a mining swindle.' I looked, and it was my old cashier. I followed him to the hotel and nailed him in his room with the money. Now, I says: 'Billy, do you recognize your old boss?' and of course he did. Says I: 'Bill, I want that three thousand you stole from me, with the interest, and all legal and traveling expenses.' 'Ah, you do?' says he; 'didn't the courts decide that——'

"'Curse the courts,' says I, putting a six-shooter a foot long under his nose. 'This is the sort of legal document that I'm travelin' on now. This is the complaint, warrant, indictment, Judge, jury, verdict, and sentence all combined, and the firm of Coit & Co., New Haven, are my attorneys in this case. When they speak they talk straight to the point of your mug, you bloody larceny thief. This jury of six, of which I am foreman, is liable to be discharged at any moment. No technicality or statutes of limitations here, and a stay of proceedings won't last over four seconds. I want $10,000 to square my bill, or I'll blow your blasted brains out.' Well, he paused over the money right away, and said he hoped there'd be no hard feelings. Now, there's some Colorado law for you, and it's the kind for me! Eh, boys?" and the crowd, with one accord, concurred in the cheapness and efficacy of the plan by which a man could carry his court on his hip, instead of appealing to the blind goddess in Chicago and St. Louis.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

I have used Horsford's Acid Phosphate in my own family with best results.

D. R. WALLACE, M. D.
WACO, Tex.

THE HIBERNIANS.

**Convention of National Delegates from the Ancient Order

THE WEATHER.

Winnipeg Still Suffering the Discomforts of Too Much Water.

Many People Driven from Their Houses and Living in Tents.

Heavy Rains in Arkansas Have Caused the Inundation of Many Plantations.

Serious Fears of Another Flood Visitation Like That of Last February.

Considerable Damage Done at Alton, Ill., and Elsewhere by Wind, Rain, and Hail.

Continued Suffering Caused by the High Water at Winnipeg—Some Hope of an Early Abatement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 9.—A Winnipeg special says: "The water in the Red and Assiniboine Rivers still continues to rise, and a large area of the city and suburbs is submerged. Hundreds of families are enduring hardships from being so long under water and forced to live in the upper portions of their dwellings. Many have taken to tents, preferring shelter under canvas to living in flooded places. The grist and saw mills are all idle, and business is virtually suspended around them, lumber having to be protected by booms. The losses, although not fully figured, must in the aggregate be serious. Since the Broadway bridge was carried off considerable anxiety has prevailed in regard to the railroad and traffic stone and iron bridge and the one on the Assiniboine, both of which are in great danger, owing to the water being nearly up to the level of the roadway. The water rose so rapidly that it is now about two feet higher than the ice-freshet of two weeks ago. The swings of the bridges cannot be opened, and navigation is therefore impeded. The gas-house is under water three feet, and the manufacture is stopped on account of the retorts and furnaces being submerged. Communication with St. Paul is kept up partly by rail and transfer by steamer at St. Vincent, Minn. The floods are subsiding at the headwaters and at Fargo, Grand Forks, and other points, and wonder is expressed that the waters do not recede here. The water rose two inches in the Red River last night from 6 o'clock to 7 a. m. Today it is reported to have fallen half an inch at the Louise bridge since morning, and is still gradually declining. At the foot of Post-Office street there is as yet no perceptible decline, but it is believed to be falling. Reports from Emerson announce a fall of six inches at Brandon and four inches at Portage la Prairie. Rain has set in, from which there is now some anxiety. The railway blockade, both south and west, has been raised, and traffic once more resumed. Two passenger trains with sixty cars of freight left St. Vincent this morning, being the first to cross the repaired line between St. Vincent and Emerson since the blockade. Trains will now follow each other in quick succession until the embargo is raised."

Heavy Rains in Arkansas Causing Fears of Another Inundation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 9.—Beginning with Friday, rain has continued falling in this locality up to the present time. Last night the storm was very severe in the city and suburbs, and much damage was done. This afternoon the rainfall was heavy, and it was accompanied by showers of hail. The storm extended over a wide expanse of country, and accounts of damage from high water are beginning to come in. Creeks, bayous, and rivers are swollen, and many plantations have been submerged. A man named Baker, living near this place, had two mules drowned while attempting to cross Fouche Creek this morning. Many other deaths by drowning are reported. Letters and telegrams from Southeast Arkansas say that the cotton and corn crops have been seriously damaged. Planters in this county fear more disastrous than that which visited the State in February, inasmuch as crops of all kind have been planted. Saline River is outside its banks in many places, and the water is flooding many plantations along its course. The Arkansas River is rising rapidly. Railroad travel is generally interrupted. At the time this dispatch is written rain is still falling. Over nine inches of water has fallen since Friday.

A Fall of Thirteen Inches of Rain at Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 9.—Since Friday morning at 7 o'clock thirteen inches of rain fell here—over six inches falling between 5 p. m. Sunday and the same hour today. Rains have been general and heavy, throughout the State, suddenly overflowing many river bottoms and stopping railroad trains. No train left or arrived today on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad owing to washouts north and south at several places. The through passenger-train from the north, due early this afternoon, stopped at Newport, and the train from the South came no further than Texarkana. It is understood that the damage is not serious, and will be rapidly repaired. Two trains are reported on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad—one near Morrilton and another beyond Palarm. Trains on the Little Rock & Mississippi River Railroad due at 7 p. m. are detained by a washout a few miles below this city. An extra went down and brought the passengers.

Considerable Damage Inflicted at and Near Jerseyville, Ill., by a Wind and Hail Storm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., May 9.—The great gale and hail storm passed over this county, striking this city about 1 o'clock this morning. Though not a cyclone, the gale approached with terrible power. The heavy fire-walls of Hall & Nevins' business house, the brick smoke-stack of Jacobs' flouring-mills, and numberless chimney tops, shade and fruit trees were blown down. The barn of Ira West was overturned, killing one of his horses. Meyers' livery-stable was partly unroofed and his new house moved on its foundation. Damage to Samuel Darling's barn was completed and many orchards nearly ruined. A gentleman just in from Elsah intimates that south of Newburn there are forty miles of fence laid down, and in that section the hail did such damage to the best fields of wheat as to ruin the crops.

Considerable Damage to Property at Alton, Ill., Caused by Wind and Hail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., May 9.—This morning about 1 o'clock a severe wind and hail storm passed over this city, coming from the southwest, and doing considerable damage. The heaviest sufferers by the storm are Quigley & Co., wholesale druggists, whose three-story brick building on the corner of Piasa and Second streets was unroofed and part of the side-walls of the building blown down. The loss on building and stock is estimated at $6,000. T. H. Proctor is the next heaviest loser by the storm, his new brick store on the corner of Henry and Second streets being badly damaged and part of the east wall being blown down. The loss throughout the city to awnings, fences, and shade-trees will amount to considerable.

The White River Bottoms in Indiana Again Flooded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REDFORD, Ind., May 9.—The bottom lands along White River are again flooded, and this time there is no doubt in regard to the destruction of the growing wheat, as it was all in the joint. The corn in all the fields along White River and its tributaries will have to be replanted—something that cannot possibly be done before June 1 under the most favorable circumstances that can be hoped for. Many farmers are almost discouraged over the prospects before them. Rain is falling at present, and it is thought the flood will be the highest we have had this season.

A College Building Wrecked.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9.—A special from Warrenton, Mo., says a cyclone struck the Central Wesleyan College Building at that place a little after 12 o'clock last night, tearing out the east wall and parts of the roof, which were carried half a mile away. Seven persons sleeping in the building had a narrow escape. The loss is estimated from $10,000 to $15,000.

Thirteen Buildings Destroyed at Lincoln Centre, Me.

BANGOR, Me., May 9.—A fire raged at Lincoln Centre Tuesday afternoon. It started near the railroad station, and, running back, burned all the buildings in its course until it reached the grist-mill. Thirteen buildings in all were destroyed, including stores and dwellings.

A Schoolhouse Demolished, and a Teacher and Several Pupils Injured.

JACKSON, Minn., May 9.—A cyclone struck a schoolhouse five miles southwest of Lakefield, this county, yesterday. The building was lifted up and scattered over the prairie. It was occupied by the teacher and eleven pupils, who were all more or less bruised, three pupils sustaining terrible injuries. The storm came in a funnel-shaped cloud, which bounded along the prairie, and passed into Heron Lake, sucking up water to a depth of 100 feet.

Storm Damage in the Vicinity of Centreville, Minn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., May 9.—A severe hail and wind storm visited the neighborhood of Centreville, this county, last night, inflicting considerable damage.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy, rainy weather, warm southerly veering to colder westerly winds, falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, increasing cloudiness followed by local rains, winds mostly easterly, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather, local rains, southerly winds, veering to colder northwesterly, and higher pressure.

For the Missouri Valley, colder clearing weather, northwesterly winds, and higher pressure.

The Ohio River will rise at and below Cincinnati.

Cautionary signals continue at Section 2, Marquette, and Duluth.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The pressure is highest in the South Atlantic States and lowest in Minnesota. Rains have fallen in all districts except the South Atlantic and the East Gulf States, and during the past twenty-four hours there has fallen at Little Rock 6.66 inches of rain; at Cairo, 4.11 inches. Northerly winds prevail in the Middle States and New England, and in the extreme northwest. Elsewhere they are mostly southerly. The temperature has risen from 10 to 15 degrees in the South Atlantic States and fallen in the Ohio and St. Lawrence Valleys. Elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary and rain is indicated today in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the the Upper Mississippi Valley.

CHICAGO, May 9—10:15 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:15 a. m.	Ther. 2:15 p. m.	Wind.		Rn.	Weather.
Albany	70	57	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
Alpena	60	56	S.E.	Brisk.	0	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	60	56	N.E.	Fresh.	.07	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	62	59	S.	Fresh.	T.	Cl'dy.
Cairo	72	68	S.E.	Fresh.	1.46	Lt rain
Cheyenne	44	57	N.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Chicago	72	68	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	72	68	S.W.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	66	63	S.E.	Fresh.	..	Clear.
Davenport	68	66	N.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Denver	50	64	N.	Brisk.	.01	Lt rain
Des Moines	73	69	W.	Light.	0	Fair.
Detroit	62	61	N.E.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	68	69	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Dunkirk	64	61	N.	Fresh.	..	Cl'dy.
Duluth	52	51	N.	Brisk.	..	Cl'dy.
Erie	58	58	S.E.	Light.	.02	Clea'g.
Escanaba	56	55	..	..	..	..
Indianapolis	71	67	S.E.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	72	70	S.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	70	72	W.	Fresh.	.27	Lt rain
Leavenworth	71	72	W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Louisville	74	71	N.	Light.	0	Fair.
Little Rock	66	64	N.E.	Light.	1.76	Lt rain
Marquette	60	57	..	..	..	..
Memphis	70	68	E.	Light.	2.40	Lt rain
Milwaukee	64	61	N.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Minnedosa	56	54	E.	Fresh.	.09	Lt. rain
Nashville	68	67	S.E.	Light.	..	Cl'dy.
North Platte	52	62	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Omaha	70	68	W.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Oswego	60	57	E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	70	67	S.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Port Eads	80	78	S.E.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
Port Huron	54	51	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	70	68	..	..	..	..
Rochester	63	56	E.	Fresh.	..	Fair.
San Antonio	80	74	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Sandusky	62	61	N.E.	Light.	..	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Mo.	66	67	S.	Fresh.	.01	Fair.
Shreveport	74	71	S.W.	Light.	.41	Cl'dy.
Summerfield, Ill.	72	71	S.W.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	66	65	S.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	56	60	W.	Fresh.	.20	Cl'dy.
St. Vincent	57	58	N.	Fresh.	..	Lt rain.
Toledo	73	69	W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	74	70	W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Yankton	60	53	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Waukegan	64	58	N.W.	Light.	.09	Lt rain.

"Too small to measure. †Thunder storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather
6:18a. m.	29.816	66 3	77	S.	10	0	Cloudy.
10:18a. m.	29.786	61.3	77	S.E.	5	0	Fair.
2:18p. m.	29.736	69.8	59	S.W.	16	0	Cloudy.
6:18p. m.	9.734	69.8	76	S.	9	0	Cloudy.
10:18p. m.	29.745	64.0	96	S.E.	7	0	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 73.2.
Minimum temperature, 61.6.
Mean daily barometer, 29.771.
Mean daily thermometer, 67.4.
Mean daily humidity, 78.3.

CASUALTIES.

A Kansas Farmer Killed by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., May 9.—David Leach, of Lanark, Stockton County, was instantly killed by lightning during a recent storm. This gentleman had been planting corn, and in the afternoon came from the field to unhitch his team. It had been raining some time, with heavy thunder and lightning. Leach, while standing between the horses in the act of unloosing the traces the fatal flash struck, when all was over. Leach and the horses were found dead in a heap. One of the latter years, was cleaning a corn-planter, and another, aged 8, was standing at the horses' heads. The lad at the horses was injured by a horse falling on him, while the other was not harmed.

A Nebraska Farmer Accidentally Shot and Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 9.—A farmer named Fred Townsley, of Hamilton County, while plowing for corn, fatally shot himself yesterday. He was plowing with a riding plow, carrying a shotgun. The breech of the gun was open, when for some cause the gun was discharged, the contents entering his breast. He was found some hours afterward, dead, his clothes on fire, and his body badly burned. He was 35 years of age, and leaves a family.

A Michigan Man Killed by the Accidental Discharge of His Own Gun.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., May 9.—On Sunday a farm hand named John Spencer, who worked on the farm of a Mr. Conklin, near Onondaga, twenty miles north of here, went hunting. Not returning Sunday night, search was made for him, and yesterday his body was found in the woods. It would appear he sat down to rest, and, drawing his rifle toward him, it was discharged, killing him.

A Workman Falls into the St. Joseph and Is Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NILES, Mich., May 9.—When the derrick was engaged in removing timbers today from the old bridge of the Michigan Central Railroad, which is being torn down, two men, Henry C. Whitford and Samuel Gill, fell into the St. Joseph River, and Whitford was drowned. Gill swam to shore uninjured, though he fell a distance of forty feet.

Three Men Injured in a Railroad Accident in Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RIPON, Wis., May 9.—Three flat-cars, the caboose, and the engine of the special gravel train were thrown from the track at Wood's Crossing, on the Berlin Division of the St. Paul Road, this afternoon. Three men were slightly injured.

Fatal Accident in a Sawmill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 9.—Charles F. Hudson, a resident and proprietor of a sawmill at Lagrange, Ind., was almost instantly killed this morning by a board being buried across the building, striking him in the stomach. He was unmarried.

A Moider the Victim of a Horrible Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 9.—John Kemp, a moider at the Novelty Iron Works, was horribly burned this evening by a stream of molten iron falling over his head and shoulders. The doctors think he cannot recover.

Killed by Lightning.

ANOKA, Minn., May 9.—The residence of the Widow Smith, of Anoka, was struck by lightning this afternoon and a little boy 4 years old killed. Two other children were seriously shocked. The house was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

William E. Best Not Killed in the New Hampshire Collision.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., May 9.—William E. Best, the Vermont drover, reported killed in the railroad collision yesterday, is all right. He left the train before the collision.

A Brakeman Decapitated by a Train.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 9.—Today at Watertown Junction a freight brakeman, name unknown, fell under the wheels and was literally decapitated.

A Tornado at Lyons, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—A disastrous tornado, with hail and rain, devastated Lyons last night, but no loss of life is reported.

The Chicago "Boersenkeller," No. 145 Madison street, and Board of Trade alley; the choicest imported and domestic beers on draught. First-class restaurant.

THE RAILROADS.

A Rehearing Granted in the Case of the Eastern Illinois.

Roads in the Hands of Receivers Not Under the Control of the Commissioners.

The Supreme Court of Iowa Puts a Check on the Voting of Aid by Communities.

A Favorable Annual Report by the President of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western.

The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes vs. the Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

Mr. Leslie Carter, of the firm of Walker & Carter, attorneys for the stockholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, states that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the suit between the old Danville & Vincennes stockholders and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, granting a rehearing of the case, simply places the contest back where it was before the late decision in favor of the Danville & Vincennes was made. Mr. Carter says he has still good hopes that after another hearing the Court will affirm its former decision. He says the decision in favor of the Danville & Vincennes was signed by five out of the seven Judges. As he understands, a rehearing is granted upon the request of any of the Judges who decided in favor of the Danville stockholders. Now suppose that one of the Judges has changed his opinion, that would leave still four of them in favor of the Danville side of the case, and three against. Two new Judges have been added to the Supreme Bench since that decision was given, and the opinion of those, of course, is not known. Therefore upon the vote of the two new Judges the case will now depend. If only one of them should decide in favor of the Danville people, they will still win the case by a vote of five to four. Mr. Edwin Walker, who argued the case for the Danville & Vincennes people, has not yet returned from Washington, but is expected back today.

Mr. D. A. Hackney, Vice-President and General Manager of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, said he would give no opinion regarding the effect of the new decision upon the case, as he had no particulars as yet, having only received a short cipher dispatch yesterday morning which he was not even able to translate wholly, having left the key at home at Evanston. He thought, however, that by being granted a rehearing the Eastern Illinois has achieved a substantial victory.

Railroad Matters in Iowa—How Much Money May Be Voted to a Project—Extensions and New Enterprises.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 9.—The Des Moines & Fort Dodge Road will be extended to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road this year. Beyond that point nothing is yet determined.

It is reported trains will be run on the Minneapolis & St. Louis from Minneapolis to this city soon, using the track of the Fort Dodge Road from Ferry, which is virtually another Chicago & Rock Island combination.

General-Manager Merrill has given notice that hereafter dogs accompanied by passengers must be carried without fee or charge by the baggageman, and that the dogs must be treated courteously. That will work a serious detachment in the baggage-smashers' chief and largest item of expenditures. Judge Hubbard has told us heretofore that Mr. Merrill was generous with "purps."

Not long ago was announced the sale of the Grinnell & Montezuma Road to the Keithsburg, Grinnell & Dakota. Now announcement is appearently one of the moves in the formation of the new project to make the Central Iowa a Chicago road. Since then the same road, together with the Grinnell & State Center Road, has been sold to the Central Iowa for $27,000 per mile. The conveyance is placed on record, accompanied with a mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York covering these and other branches to the amount of $2,500,000. The same papers show the mortgage is given to get money to extend the Central eastward to Keithsburg.

The diagonal road project from McGregor to this city is meeting strong opposition here to voting tax aid to it. It is hardly probable the question will be submitted to the people, and, should it, the decision would be against it. The city has three times voted a tax to aid roads incoming here. The Wabash came without aid, and paid over $500,000 for right of way through the town. There is a strong public sentiment that railroads can better afford to come here without aid than not to come at all.

The recent movements of the Chicago & Rock Island, the diagonal road project, and certain movements of the Chicago & Milwaukee has evidently aroused the Chicago & Northwestern, and you need not be surprised to hear something drop in that direction very soon. They will be likely to let the other fellows sequestrate all their terminal bonds in Ill. A road from here southwest to Kansas City will be built by somebody before long.

The Des Moines & Kansas City will blossom out with an entire new directory the 1st of June, in which will appear some strong men. W. M. Jones, of this city, who has stood as godfather to the project from its inception and who is President of the company, will be Vice-President. There are being formed wheels within wheels. What will become of it is beyond the reach of reportorial pumping just now.

The Supreme Court has put a new kink in the law of this State relating to taxing townships, cities, and towns to vote taxes to aid railroads. It declares that but one 5 per cent tax can be voted by either. They are undoubtedly correct in their construction of the statute, although it is foreign to the intent of the Legislature which enacted the law in 1876. When the bill was under discussion there was considerable opposition to it on the ground that no protection was thrown around for the minority against an unlimited tax. As a compromise to this element it was provided that two-thirds of the freeholders must petition for a subscription of the vote to the people. This would indicate a large majority was in its favor. It was further agreed that no levy of tax should exceed 5 per cent of the value of the property of a township, city, or town. The law was made to read: "The aggregate amount of tax so voted shall not exceed 5 per cent." etc. The limitation is based on the word "aggregate," which is given a much stricter construction than was intended by those who made the law. It is the business of the Court to constrne statutes, not to make them. This decision will materially affect several railroad projects, and such towns having one railroad are anxious to avoid more. They will be compelled to divide up their tax so as to make it go around.

Talking with Jim Wilson, the new Granger member of the Railroad Commissioners, he said: "I am now devoting my whole time to the transportation problem, and I propose to get at the bottom of it. We have the best library on that subject in the world probably. We have every book published, and will get others as they come out. The more I investigate it the more stupendous it becomes. It ramifies through every department of trade, commerce, and agriculture—between consumers and producers in every conceivable shape. On no two roads are there like conditions of circumstances. If the roads were all built and run in the same direction, there would be an approximate solution of the question and rates applied which would be nearly equitable and just to the companies and their patrons. But they are not. No sooner have you arrived at conclusions regarding one class of roads—or, for instance, Chicago roads east and west—than you find a new element—a lot of cross-roads north and south, with entirely different conditions, or diagonal roads, and the whole must be gone over again and adapted to the new conditions. It is a question which has vexed the master-minds of this country and Europe, and we are doing the best we can to secure justice to the roads and to shippers. But one very important thing has been accomplished by this board. It has stopped the innumberable cases of petty litigation suits brought by shippers against companies—for any fancied or real grievance they may have against them, and which cost an immense amount of money to the people, who almost invariably have the cost to pay. They now make their complaint to the board and the matter is arbitrated by the board to their satisfaction. In every instance the railroad companies have cheerfully and promptly conceded every request of the board. That is a great step in the right direction."

Annual Meeting of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Road held their annual meeting here today and elected the following Directors: Austin Corbin, John L. Farwell, Benjamin Henning, Alfred Lilly, Robert K. Dow, S. Rogers Maxwell, Henry W. Maxwell, Ferd W. Peck, Charles W. Hanford, George E. Leighton, Joseph Dard, Frederick W. Dunton, James D. Campbell. Hanford, Leighton, Dard, and Campbell are new. The report of President Corbin for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, shows that, while other Western roads had a falling off in their earnings on account of low rates, the Indiana, Bloommgton & Western have earned a total of $190,000, not including the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield and Onio Southern, $300,000, which was earned on the C. S. & C. Division in the eight months during which the Indiana, Bloomington & Western had control. The net earnings for the year were $490,000. The estimated earnings for the current year are $400,000. Twenty-five Boston and New York stockholders were present at the meeting, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the condition of affairs and the outlook. A majority of the Directors-elect were not present, and no election of officers was held.

Railroads in the Hands of Receivers Cannot Be Controlled by State Railroad Commissions.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 6.—I desire to ask for information. I have always understood and believed that a Receiver was an officer and agent of the court appointing him. This being the case, a railway property in the hands of such an agent is virtually in the hands of the court, which is, I suppose, responsible for his actions. If such is the case, to what extent are the Federal courts violating the law of the State by disregarding the flats of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission in respect of its tariff? What penalty can the companies inflict on a Federal court for violation of Robinson's and Smith's autocracy?

Will you please take this matter up and investigate it, enlightening the subscriber and others as to whether a railroad property in the charge of a Receiver enjoys an immunity from the cast-iron decrees of the commission, while another, not so happily situated, must obey them or be in contempt of law? A SUBSCRIBER.

A railroad in the hands of a Receiver cannot be regulated by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. No court, whether Federal or State, ever allows a Receiver to be sued without its permission. The Receiver is simply an agent of the court, and the court cannot be sued. The Commissioners can apply to the court appointing such Receiver to order him to comply with the law, but if the court refuses to do so the Commissioners will have no redress. There are now three roads in this State in the hands of Receivers—the Illinois Midland, the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, and the Ohio & Mississippi. Neither of these companies is now complying with the State law, and they make rates to suit themselves. The Illinois Midland and the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern are two small local lines, and they cannot do much harm to other roads by violating the law. But the Ohio & Mississippi competes with nearly all the lines leading east from St. Louis, and this road, being allowed to do as it pleases, is able to inflict considerable damage upon the other competing roads, which have to comply with the State Railroad law. The Railroad and Warehouse Commission not long ago complained to Judge Drummond, because Receiver J. M. Douglass, of the Ohio & Mississippi, would not comply with the law, and the Judge, it is reported, told the Commissioners that Mr. Douglass was fully justified in the course he had taken, and that he could not act otherwise if he meant to make the road under his charge pay expenses.

How the Rock Island Can Get to Cedar Rapids if the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Western Is Cut in Two at Cedar Rapids.

A citizen of West Liberty, Ia., sends THE TRIBUNE the following communication:

THE TRIBUNE, in the article on the Minneapolis & St. Louis, of May 4, says the Rock Island will probably get the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Western from Cedar Rapids north and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from Cedar Rapids south. Will THE TRIBUNE please explain how the Rock Island will get to Cedar Rapids?

The Rock Island at present strikes the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern at West Liberty and runs to Cedar Rapids over that road, a distance of thirty-six miles. In the proposed arrangement for dividing the Burlington & Northern at Cedar Rapids the Rock Island would not be necessarily cut off from Cedar Rapids. It is proposed, in the event such a disposition is made of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, that the Burlington allow the Rock Island to run its "Albert Lea" trains over the section between West Liberty and Cedar Rapids on condition that the Rock Island allows the Burlington to run its Minneapolis trains from St. Louis over the section owned by the Rock Island north of Cedar Rapids. Still even if no such arrangement was made the Rock Island could readily secure an outlet to Cedar Rapids much shorter than the present one by building a new road through the delta between Davenport, West Liberty, and Cedar Rapids, a distance of about sixty miles. The construction of such a line would shorten the "Albert Lea" route of the Rock Island about twenty miles. Some parties are now building a road from Davenport to Muscatine, and it is very probable that the Rock Island will get this road when completed. The obstacles now in the way of dividing the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern at Cedar Rapids between the Burlington and Rock Island Roads is the inability to dispose of the Montezuma Branch of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, which, if controlled by the Burlington, would give the latter a competing line with the Rock Island from Columbus Junction to Montezuma. To prevent such competition is what induced the Rock Island to obtain a half interest in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern so as to prevent the line from coming into the exclusive control of the Burlington & Quincy. If some disposition can be made of the Montezuma Branch by which it cannot be used by the Burlington against the Rock Island, there will be no serious obstacle in the way of dividing the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern at Cedar Rapids, giving the Burlington the control of the southern half and the Rock Island of the northern half of the road.

The Illinois Central Branch to South Chicago — Unexpected Difficulties in Obtaining a Right of Way.

For several years the people of Hyde Park and South Chicago have been anxious to have a branch road built from Hyde Park to South Chicago, and the Illinois Central has been asked time after time to construct the road. It was urged that direct connection with Chicago was necessary to South Chicago; that the line would develop the lake shore region between South Chicago and Hyde Park, and that it would be a great accommodation to the public.

Finally the Illinois Central concluded to establish the branch, and after long and tedious effort an ordinance was passed by the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park giving the road the right of way from Parkside to the strand at South Chicago.

The ordinance was accepted by the Illinois Central, a route surveyed, and it was announced that the road would be in running order by the 1st of July.

An unexpected delay has occurred, however, in the action of several real-estate owners who hold property along the proposed route. They refuse to grant the right of way unless at exorbitant prices. The Illinois Central officials say that the road will not be a paying investment for several years, and that they are not receiving fair treatment at the hands of these property-owners, who demand outrageous prices for their land. The road will develop the region, and it is for the interest of landowners to be reasonable. If this course of action is persisted in, they say that they will throw up the ordinance and drop the plan entirely.

The Passenger Pool East from Chicago —The Grand Trunk Determined to Stay Out.

The meeting of the "high joints" in this city tomorrow for the purpose of effecting a pool of the passenger business west of the Western termini of the New York trunk lines, and east of, Chicago, and north of the Ohio River, promises to be a highly interesting one. The Grand Trunk and several other roads within the territory named have thus far steadily refused to join such a pool, and if they continue to adhere to that position it is hard to see how the other roads will be able to carry out the proposed pooling arrangement. The roads in favor of such a pool declare that it will be carried out, no matter whether the Grand Trunk and the other roads which are opposed to the pool will join or not. If an attempt is made to enforce the pool with more than one-third of the roads outside of the pool serious complications cannot be avoided, and another passenger war will be the result.

Meeting of the Trunk-Line Advisory Commission at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The Advisory Freight Commission, appointed by the trunk lines to adjust freight-rates between the West and the Eastern seaboard, met this morning in the Merchants' Exchange. Ex-Senator Thurman, of Ohio, and Judge Cooley, of Michigan, were present. A letter was read from Mr. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, explaining that he was detained at the bedside of his brother, who was sick at Eureka Springs, Ark.

A sub-committee of the Merchants' Exchange, of this city submitted a report taking no sides, but submitting facts, and arguing that if prorata freights were established, instead of differential, no difference should be made between this city and Chicago.

Mr. George Bain, President of the National Millers' Association, submitted a report from that body, advocating uniform and abolishing differential rates.

Mr. Closser, of the Indianapolis Merchants' Exchange, submitted a report in favor of differential rates.

The commission then made pertinent inquiries as to the amount of grain and other shipments from this city, after which an adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

The Lehigh Valley.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have approved a contract with the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company by which increased coal traffic is expected. The old contract between these two roads expired about two years ago, but the terms of the same agreement have been adhered to since. The contract made today is to exist for ten years, and its provisions are virtually the same as those of the old agreement, a new feature being that the Lehigh will handle through business to New York as well as Philadelphia.

The Concord Railway Injunction Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONCORD, N. H., May 9.—The Hon. William E. Chandler has instructed his counsel at Concord, Messrs. Bingham & Mitchell, to proceed at once against the Concord Railway Company for contempt of the injunction of the Supreme Court against the contract made by that company with the Boston & Lowell Company for a joint operation of the two lines and a division of the receipts. In his paper, the Concord *Monitor*, in a lengthy editorial, he says "begs to remind the railway managers who are thus flagrantly defying public opinion and incurring contempt of judicial judgments, that, while railroad money and passes may control the State-House, the courts still control the jails," and he declares: "We misjudge the gentlemen who constitute the Supreme Bench if they tolerate such a reckless, glaring, bold, criminal defiance of deliberate orders as has been perpetrated by the Concord Railroad managers." The injunction went into operation May 1.

The Land Troubles at Atchison, Kas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., May 9.—I telegraphed you last night about the conference between A. A. Talmage, of the Missouri Pacific, and C. C. White, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, regarding the fight over property here and the prospects of a compromise. Today a railroad man of prominence expressed the opinion to your correspondent that the Atchison, Santa Fé, and Missouri Pacific Companies will never be able to compromise their Atchison fight. The difficulties in the way are more numerous than is generally known, and the Santa Fé will go ahead shortly and make contemplated improvements on its own land, without entertaining a hope that the Missouri Pacific will ever accept the terms of compromise offered.

Wisconsin Roads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—The earnings of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Road for the first week in May show an increase of 61 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

The Chippewa Valley & Superior Railroad contractors here report that but four miles of grading now remain to be done on the main line. The track has just been completed to Durand, and telegraphic communication opened with the latter point. The line, it is now stated, will certainly be completed June 1. The road will, however, not be opened to traffic before July 1. The bridge will be ready at that time, and the ballasting and side-tracks will all have been completed. The officers of the road, it is reported, will be appointed in the course of the next two weeks.

Survey of a New Road in Pennsylvania.

CARLISLE, Pa., May 9.—The survey of the new railroad from South Mountain to within six miles of this place has been completed. The road will be twenty-one miles long, and will open up a large tract of iron country. The Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees the bonds of the new road.

Denial of a Reported Lease in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 9.—Reports sent out yesterday that the Minneapolis & St. Louis had leased the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Road for the purpose of making a line into this city are untrue. Negotiations were pending for trackage from Coaltown to this city, when the new Chicago & Rock Island combination interfered.

Important Railroad-Bond Decision Affecting La Salle County, Illinois.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 9.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court relieving Ottawa from the payment of $300,000 of Fox River Valley Railroad bonds has caused great rejoicing. Other townships in La Salle, Kendall, and Kane Counties are also benefited by the same judicial action. The amount affected by the decision is over $1,000,000.

Appointed General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Mexican Central.

BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—Fred L. Parker has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Mexican Central Railroad. Parker is now assistant to President Strong, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road.

The St. Catherines & Niagara Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CATHERINES, May 9.—Arrangements are now so near completed that when the Lewiston & Queenstown bridge over the Niagara River is commenced, which will be inside of a month, the first sod of the St. Catherines & Niagara Railway will be turned.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Western Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents meets at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city today for the purpose of discussing various reforms in the passenger business.

John Goldthwaite, President of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Air Line, has tendered his resignation. Although this road is not yet in operation, it is stated that there have been forty-three changes in the list of general officers since a company to build the road was organized.

Mr. J. W. Midgley, Commissioner of the Southwestern Railway Association, has gone to St. Louis to confer with officials of the Missouri Pacific Railroad regarding the settlement of accounts arising from the business coming into the pool from points southwest of Kansas City.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will bring in this morning 650 European emigrants. The Lake Shore brought in yesterday about the same loads of European emigrants. The

...ed with a eulogium of his character...
...ervices.
...mittee on Revivals recommend that...
...ime be amended so that no appeal...
...supernumerary relation be allowed...
...nnual Conference, except on the...
...ditions of a committee on confer-...
...ons, to be appointed by the confer-...
...sting of not less than seven members...
...committee, in making up its decision...
...ake into consideration anything else...
...onal disability of the applicant; pro-...
..., in case the committee report ad-...
...e conference may, by a vote of not...
...ree-fourths of the members present,...
...application. They also recommend a...
...for a commission to prepare...
...D SYSTEM OF STANDARD CATE-...
...CHISM.
...mittee on Education, in reference to...
...ional wants of the negro population,...
...mprovement of the opportunity of...
...sals to their congregations. The re-...
..."Our people in the South have...
...borne their share in providing for...
...for the educational wants of the...
...ple and endeavored to promote the...
...n of common-school education among...
...he committee recommend the popular...
...pointment of Education to...
...ored Methodist Episcopal Church in...
...solicit contributions for an educa-...

BENEFIT OF THE COLORED METHO-
DIST CHURCH
...eation of a Board of Trustees for the...
...f this fund.
...Bedford, former book agent of the...
...Publishing House, began the reading...
...nious communication in reply to the...
...the Book Committee, which he re-...
...reflecting upon his integrity in the...
...ent of the affairs of the publishing...
...ending the reading the conference...
...ess until 7 p. m.
...unication from the committee of the...
...Church at New York, proposing co-...
...action with regard to the centennial...
...ethodist Church of America, was re-...
...the Centennial Committee.
...orial was received from the South Mis-...
...ference, proposing to change the...
...the Church by leaving off the word...
...mittee of investigation was appointed...
...e into a report that Samuel Cuppies, s...
...te from the St. Louis Conference, had...
...election to this conference, permitted...
...n his house.

f the Western Conference of Uni-
e—Chicago Well Represented in
icers.

LAND, O., May 9.—The Western Uni-
...nference today elected officers as fol-
...esident, B. P. Moulton, Chicago; Vice-
...t, G. E. Gordon, Milwaukee; Secretary,
...s, Chicago; Treasurer, Joseph Shippen,
... additional Directors, S. S. Hunting-
...es; T. B. Ferbush, Detroit; John Snyder,
...s; W. S. Allen, Madison, Wis.; W. C.
..., St. Paul; N. M. Munn, Rochester; A. L.
... Cleveland; J. T. Sunderland, Ann
...; M. Howland, Lawrence, Kas.; C. K.
...ouisville; G. L. Cary, Meadville; A. G.
..., John Wilkinson, D. L. Stone, Mrs. B. F.
...hicago; Mrs. A. W. Brotherton, Cincin-
...a; A. B. McMahon, Quincy, Ill. The
...t, Treasurer and Secretary were ap-
... delegates to the National Conference
...d in summer at Saratoga. The confer-
...presented is $1. Secretary D. Jones, of Chi-
...00, to be used to help defray the expense
...r abroad for his health. The conference
...ed till next year.

outhern Baptist Convention at
Greenville, S. C.

NVILLE, S. C., May 9.—The Southern Bap-
...vention will meet in this city tomorrow,
...eting this afternoon of the Board of Trus-
...he Baptist Theological Seminary, located
...ville, S. C., it was reported in good finan-
...dition. It now has a large endowment
... which $304,000 is securely invested. In
... to this, real estate to the amount of
...is owned by the seminary, and over
...in personal bonds, a large proportion of
...ill be paid.
...the last session ninety-four students
...attending, representing all the South-
...tes, several Northern States, and Mexico.
...ports of the General Agent, the Treasurer,
...e Faculty were read and referred, and
...e up for action in the convention. The
...ion is not an ecclesiastical or legislative
...as no authority over the churches or in-
...is, but is simply an advisory council.

enth Annual Meeting of the Con-
gregational Association of Ohio.

...ON, O., May 9.—The thirteenth annual
...g of the Congregational Association of
...egan this evening in the Central Congre-
...al Church. About ninety delegates were
...t, and many others will arrive tomorrow
...ng. The opening sermon was preached by
...stirring Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Samuel
...tt, of Cleveland, on "The Duties of Pas-
... The Rev. C. J. Ryder, of Medina, was
...d Scribe, and Dr. A. W. Alcorn, of Ravee-
...sistant Scribe. The session of the Associa-
...ill be resumed tomorrow morning, and
...ose Thursday evening.

CANADA.

ncounter in the Lobby of Parlia-
ment House.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...AWA, May 9.—An encounter occurred to-
...bbies last night between Mr. Scott, mem-
...r Selkirk, and Gen. Hammond, of the
...western Railway. Hot words and even
... threatening demonstrations are said to
...taken place. The Deputy Sergeant-at-
...s called Mr. Hammond to his assistance
...d no warrant and had not seen the encoun-
...did not feel that he was authorized to do

Revenue and Expenditures.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...AWA, May 9.—The following is a statement
... revenue and expenditure for April: Rev-
...$2,692,114.17; expenditure, $1,770,560.99;
...evenue up to April 30, $27,171,980.65; total
...diture, $19,777,127.68. The monthly state-
...of goods exported from the Dominion for
...onth of March was as follows: Products
...ce of Canada, $8,789,063; produce of other
...ries, $187,216; total, $3,975,749.

ase of the Woman Who Stole Her
Own Son.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...TREAL, May 9.—The case of Mr. Lynde
...t his wife for stealing his boy was again
... the Recorder. Lynde gave his wife a very
...aracter, while others gave testimony en-
...different. The missing boy has not yet
...ound, nor have the authorities been able
...e the mother to reveal his whereabouts.

The Northwest Territory.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...AWA, May 9.—Sir John Macdonald laid on
...ble of the House this morning a message
...is Excellency containing the minutes of
...uncil respecting the division of the North-
...into four territories. He said he would call
...ttention of the House to the matter on
...esday.

mmendation that the Senate Offi-
cial Reports Be Discontinued.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...AWA, May 9.—The discontinuance of the
... report of the Senate has been recom-
...ed by the Debates Committee. It is not at
...rely that their venerable Lordships will
...y acquiesce in this arrangement.

t a Land Company Proposes to Be.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...TREAL, May 9.—A new land company
...d here, with a London, Eng., connection,
...rranged for 1,000,000 acres of land, upon
... it is proposed to plant settlers and farm
...them with house, land, stock, etc., for a
...sum.

A Breach-of-Promise Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...TREAL, May 9.—A breach-of-promise case
...fore the court here. Julie Archambault
...told by Alphonse Limoges, "Death has
...d between us. I will never marry you."
...irl sues to compel him to keep his promise
...support her child.

ointed Government Administrator

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...AWA, May 9.—The *Gazette* contains the ap-
...ment of the Hon. J. Hawkins Hagarty,
... Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of
...rio, to be Administrator of the Govern-
...during the absence of John Beverly Rob-

Solid as in Midwinter.

JOHN) N. B., May 9.—News from the lum-
...rivers is not very reassuring. The
...s from southwest of Merrimanchi say ev-
...ing is nearly as solid as in midwinter. On
...Upper St. John some drives are on the

Leonard Tilley to Succeed Sir A. T.
Galt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...AWA, May 9.—An evening paper publishes
...eport that Sir Leonard Tilley is to succeed
... T. Galt as High Commissioner in London.

Found a Nugget of Gold.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...AWA, May 9.—A laboringman named Ma-
...Leblanc is reported to have found a nug-
...of gold weighing ten pounds at Bonboro,
...ue.

MARINE NEWS.

Room for 418,000 Bushels of Grain to Buffalo Taken Yesterday.

No Change in Rates Paid Carriers to the Lower Lakes.

Amount of a Shipwreck in the Early Days of Lake Navigation.

Dull and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

By 10 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday but one charter was reported, and the outlook for vessel was quite indeed. After that hour there was an active demand by grain shippers for vessel room to Buffalo, and quite a large fleet was chartered to take corn to that port at 2 cents per 100 lbs, bags of wheat and rye were taken on private terms, but the nominal rate on wheat was 2½ cents a bushel. Most of the vessels will have to load at two or three different elevators, and their transfer tow bills will make a big hole in their freight money. The engagements were:

	For Buffalo.	Bushels.
Propeller Russia, corn		38,000
Propeller Russia, rye		15,000
Propeller Russia, wheat		16,000
Propeller Commodore, corn		60,000
Consort-barge Oceanica, corn		70,000
Consort-barge Tacoma, corn		75,000
Propeller James Couch, corn		55,000
Propeller S. R. Watson, corn		35,000
Propeller Queen City, corn		48,000
Total capacity		418,000

Lumber freights are dead. No inquiry was made yesterday for carriers, there being no lumber at Muskegon to ship, and the lumber brought here from other points is being brought by vessels that were chartered early in the season for a certain number of trips. The quoted rates remain as follows:

From Grand Haven	$	1.37½
From Muskegon	1.25	@1.37½
From White Lake		1.37½
From Pentwater		1.62½
From Ludington		1.62½
From Manistee	1.62½	@1.75
From Bay City	2.00	@2.25
From Cheboygan		2.00
From Black River		1.75
From Ashland	3.25	@3.50
From Ontonagon	3.25	@3.50

The demand for vessels to bring ties, posts, and poles to this port still continues good, and owners of vessels suitable for the trade find no trouble in securing engagements. Rates are quoted at the following figures:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.	Posts and poles.
From Sturgeon Bay	7½	....	4
From points in Green Bay*	....	....	2½
From East Shore (opposite)	....	†	....
From Alpena	7½	9	5½
From Georgian Bay	8½	....	....
From White Lake	10	†	4
From Warton	8	....	....

*Inland, 7½ cents. †Free on board. ‡On deck.

Inquiries yesterday for ore-carriers at this port were few. The continued cold weather at Escanaba tends to make the demand light. Rates are still quoted at the figures given below:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.25@1.35
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.10@1.20
From Escanaba to Chicago	90@ 95
From Marquette to Chicago	1.15@1.20

Coal freights at Buffalo yesterday were quoted as dull, but rates continues firm at the following quotations:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 60@ 65
From Toledo to Chicago	1.00
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	65@ 70
From Toledo to Milwaukee	1.00
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80@ 85
From Oswego to Chicago	1.50

Shipwreck in the Early Days of Lake Navigation.

In the course of a conversation the other day an old lake Captain gave the following account of a shipwreck on the east shore of Lake Michigan, before either Chicago or Milwaukee laid any claim to being ports. Said the Captain: "In the fall of 1834 the schooner Prince Eugene, another with a number of other vessels upward-bound, encounted a gale between Manistee and what is now called Frankfort, during which she lost most of her canvas and drifted helplessly upon the beach. Her cargo consisted of merchandise for St. Joseph and other points at the head of the lake. The east shore being scarcely settled in that early period, Capt. Harrison, the commander of the Prince Eugene, was compelled to travel to St. Joseph for assistance. I was at St. Joseph when he arrived, serving in the capacity of mate on the schooner Navigator. After obtaining needed help Capt. Harrison returned to his stranded craft with the view of saving what he could of its cargo. While so engaged he took sick and died, and his remains were put into a grave about a mile from the wreck, to mark the spot where he was buried one of the seamen carved on the bark of a tree the words: 'This is where Capt. Patterson died.' The body of the Captain was removed the season following his death, but no definite information as to the day or a sad memorial of the disaster and its attendant fatal result. The Prince Eugene was owned by Oliver Newberry, of Detroit."

Dock and Other Notes.

The lumber market was bare of vessels last evening.

The scow-schooner Pinafore is said to be the finest craft on the lakes.

The scow-schooner John Bean is having a new bow and forward planking put in.

The little tug Meteor, of South Chicago, is receiving a rebuild at the shipyard at lighthouse point.

The fine steam-barge John B. Lyon and consort-barge M. Hutchison, corn-laden, started for Buffalo last evening.

The docks of the New England Transportation Line east of Wells street bridge are being put in first-class shape.

The wind last evening blew quite brisk from the southwest, and the outbound vessels made good time down the lake.

The barge America, which went ashore at Port Harwell last fall, is still on the beach. Her hull has been carried away by the seas.

Last week charters were made at Bay City to run lumber to Tonawanda at 1½ cents per m, which is said to be 25 cents per m cheaper than it can be carried for.

The Dominion Government has granted a further sum of $10,000 for the new lighthouse on Gibraltor Reef and $5,000 for a harbor of refuge at Kingsville, on Pyson Bay.

The schooner H. B. Berger was chartered yesterday to go to Horseshoe Bay for ties. The schooners Metropolis and Grace Murray were also put in to bring ties from Green Bay.

A seaman named Albert Sperry, of the schooner North Star, fell from the mast-head of the deck Sunday morning, breaking his leg in two places and otherwise injuring him. There are no prospects of his recovery. The vessel was about two miles out from Pentwater at the time.

The canal schooner Elving, Capt. John Baker, cleared at this port, brought a cargo of upwards of 6,000 cedar ties from Alpena, the largest load of the kind ever brought to this port by a vessel of her class. Her deck-load was fifteen feet high. The boat's owner can hardly claim that she did not make a profitable up trip—as a freighting venture.

Transportation agents explain, when asked why the regular line propellers are carrying so little merchandise at present, that previous to the recent advance in rail rates nearly all the leading all-rail lines made contracts extending to the 1st of July, in consequence of which forward-bound merchandise is being delivered almost entirely by the railroads. However, an improvement is looked for soon.

In the Canadian Parliament a bill to consolidate the acts respecting the inspection of steamboats has been read a third time. A clause provides that if any Captain or officer in charge of a steamboat should knowingly carry on his steamer a greater number of passengers than allowed for by his certificate, he should be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, or to a fine not to exceed $500, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Nothing has been heard from the wrecking steamboats which went to the propeller Northern Queen, sunk at the harbor entrance to Muskegon harbor, since their arrival at that port. The expedition was sent by S. A. Murphy & Co., of Detroit, who made a contract with Capt. R. J. Merryman, of Marine City, to deliver the Queen at Duffield & Alvergon's dry-dock at Port Huron for the sum of $7,500. If the expedition is unsuccessful the wreckers receive nothing. The expedition is in charge of Capt. Merryman, who made an examination of the wrecked propeller before the expedition left Detroit.

The schooner Lady Dufferin was the first Canadian sailing vessel to make a round trip from this port this season. Her cargo of ties arrived Monday night, she was towed to an elevator yesterday morning, was loaded by noon, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon was out on the lake on her way to Midland. For quick dispatch this can hardly be excelled. With good luck, Capt. McPherson ought to be back to this port by the time some of the other Canadian craft that left with him on his first run arrive on their return trip. The Lady Dufferin and Pensaukee are the "dandies" so far this season.

The City Council of Cleveland has passed a resolution requesting Gov. Foster, of Ohio, to revoke the appointment of Rumsey as a State policeman. Rumsey is the shipping agent of the Cleveland Vessel-Owners' Association. The Council requested the revocation of his appointment on the ground that he has been convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned, and that he is out of the work-house only because an appeal has been taken.

Complaints are frequently made by tugmen that the bridgetenders on the North Branch go to sleep at night, compelling them to blow their whistles long and loud. It seems that the bridgetenders have commenced to go to sleep in the afternoons also. Yesterday afternoon the bridgetender of Kinzie-street bridge concluded to take a nap. The tug Crawford came along with a schooner and blew for the bridge to open, but so sound asleep was the bridgetender that the tug had to wait till the engineer of the Northwestern elevator went on the bridge and "woke it." It is now in order for Superintendent-of-Bridges McKay to sharpen his official ax.

The Saginaw *Courier* has the following regarding lumber freights from that point: "Everything is exceedingly quiet along the river and but little lumber is moving, as with the exception of barges whose owners are also owners of the lumber they carry, but few boats are loading. A vessel-owner possessing considerable interest in the lumber in number of property expressed a wish that freights on lumber would drop to $1 per thousand from East Saginaw to Buffalo, as then barge men would have to lay up their vessels until freights improved. By that time lumber ready for shipment would have increased considerably, and there would be a prospect of obtaining better rates, but that as things were at present some were losing money, while the most favorably situated were barely clearing expenses."

It is very likely that the United States revenue cutter Andrew Johnson will arrive at this port some time this week, and it is also very likely that her officers will drop down on some masters of craft and fine them for neglect or willful violations of the marine regulations. The regulations require that all steam craft —propellers, sidewheel boats, and tugs—shall have their names painted on the pilot-houses as well as on the sterns. Many users are now plying the river without having their names on the pilot-house, and if the officers of the Andy Johnson catch them and impose a fine it will be far more expensive to the owners to get a painter to paint the name. Masters should also see that all their papers are in proper shape and on board their craft, as a neglect to so have them lays them liable to a heavy fine.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 9—1 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Missouri and barges, 7:30 a. m.; steam-barge Ontonagon and barges, 7:40 a. m.; steam-barge E. H. Worthington, with schooner Three Brothers, 10:40 a. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge A. Everett and tow, 5:20 a. m.; steam-barge V. Swain and consort, 5:30 a. m.; steam-barge Lowell and consort, 5:30 a. m.; steam-barge Thomas W. Palmer and consort, 6 a. m.; steam-barge Carollian with schooner Camden, 6 a. m.; steam-barge Iron Age and consort, 6:40 a. m.; propeller Oscoda, 11:50 a. m.

Wind northeast, light.

All passages were stopped twelve hours on account of fog.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 9.—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge James Donaldson and consort, 2 p. m.; steam-barge N. K. Fairbank, 6:30 p. m.; propeller China, 7:30 p. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 2 p. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Egyptian and consort, 6 p. m.; steam-barge Chamberlin with schooners John Martin, S. H. Kimball, and J. F. Card; T. Hall; steam-barge Ira Chaffee and barges, 7:20 p. m.; schooners R. Halloran, Saveland, and C. P. Minch.

Wind northeast, brisk. Weather fine.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 9.—Arrived—Steam-barges Nahant, W. L. Grown, and Minnespolis; schooners Reed Case and Henry C. Richards.

Sailed—Steam-barges Oscar Townsend, Monohansett, and W. L. Brown; schooners Z. Chandler, Itasca, Thomas Parsons, G. C. Trumpff, and R. Deland; tow-barge Massasoit.

Wind east, half a gale.

The Andrew Johnson Now Ready to Pounce Down on Derelict Vessel-Masters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—The trial trip of ther efitted revenue cutter Andy Johnson this afternoon was a great social occasion, as well as a marine event. It was participated in by a large number of Milwaukee business men, who were present on invitation of Capt. Davis and Collector of Customs A. W. Hall. The Johnson was to leave the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Transportation docks on Erie street at 3 o'clock, but the late arrival of a number of the guests delayed the start until about 3:30. The weather on the lake was very pleasant, the wind being light from the southeast and the water calm. As soon as the Johnson fairly got outside the officers of the cutter invited the guests to an inspection of the boat, and the biggest land-lubber aboard could not have been otherwise than pleased at the neat and ship-shape appearance of things. After the inspection the musical part of the program began, and Messrs. O. A. Severance, A. W. Hall, E. Elmore, and C. R. Ilsley sang a number of songs, which were vociferously applauded. The guests were then invited to the cabin, where a luncheon was served. The vessel proceeded down the lake about twelve miles abreast of Fox Points, and was turned about and headed for the harbor, arriving in port again about 6:30 o'clock. While the boat proceeded up the river, all the guests assembled on the main deck, where a short address was made by Gov. William E. Smith, thanking Collector Hall and Capt. Davis and the crew of the Johnson for the pleasant trip, and the sentiments expressed were unanimously approved. Ex-Gov. Smith was replied to by Collector Hall, who spoke for the officers and crew of the Johnson.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Vessel Charters—Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Milwaukee, corn, flour, etc.; propeller Avon, wheat, flour, etc.; steam-barge C. J. Kershaw, corn.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Portage, cement, etc.; propeller Boston, coal.

Coal freights were quite dull, though rates remained firm at previous quotations. Very few vessels are on the market or on the way here. Engagements—Propeller Cuba, coal to Chicago at 60 cents; steam-barge C. J. Kershaw, coal to Milwaukee at 70 cents.

Canal freights were also dull and rates have declined another ½ cent. Wheat ruled at 5½ cents and corn at 4¾ cents to New York.

Capt. Patrick Shay has been assigned to the command of the propeller Arabia, of the Western Transportation Line. She is on her way to Chicago with coal. Shay was first mate on the Fountain City last season.

The iron propeller Japan, Capt. M. Niland, will sail for Lake Superior tomorrow afternoon on her first trip this season. She is in fine trim. It is awful dull along the docks at present.

The Steamer Keweenaw Ashore Near Fort Sanliac.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., May 9.—The steamer Keweenaw, bound down, went ashore one and a half miles above Port Sanliac. She is about three-quarters of a mile from shore and on a reef and in a very much exposed position to all winds from the East.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 9.—The steamer Keweenaw is ashore on Point Sanliac reef. The steamers M. D. Ward and R. J. Gordon went to her assistance this afternoon with two hawsers. She is in a very bad position.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 9.—Passed down—Propeller Ocean, Toledo to Montreal, corn; propeller Acadia, Toledo to Montreal, corn.

Passed up—Schooner Kate Kelly, Oswego to Toledo, coal; schooner Peerless, Toronto to Detroit, light; schooner Craftsman, St. Catharines to Chicago, light; schooner D. M. Foster, St. Catharines to Toledo, light.

An Arrival, Clearance, and Charter at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 9.—Arrival—Schooner North Cape, corn, Chicago.

Cleared—Propeller Boston, merchandise, Chicago.

Charter—Schooner Sam Cook, wheat to Buffalo at 1¾ cents.

The Propeller Ontonagon Runs Aground in a Fog.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 9.—The propeller Ontonagon went aground in the heavy fog near Marine City this morning.

The Weather at the Straits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 9.—Cleared—Propellers St. Marie and Nashua.

Passed down—Schooners King Sisters and A. B. Moore.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Chicago Successful in Winning Another Game from Cleveland.

Buffalo Once More the Victim of the Detroits' Strong and Steady Play.

Lute Fogle, Lizzie S., and Lucy May the Winners at Lexington Yesterday.

Chicago vs. Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 9.—By bunching their hits in the second and sixth innings the Chicagos won their second victory over the Clevelands today. The grounds were heavy because of the recent rains, but both teams played well in the field. In the sixth inning a new ball was ordered, as the old one had become too wet. The pitchers were at a disadvantage, and long hitting was the rule. Esterbrook and Gore both played their fields in fine style. Because of the extremely threatening weather only about 100 were present. The Clevelands made two runs in the first inning on Dunlap's two-base hit, Glasscock's single, Williamson's passed grounder, and Dalrymple's wild throw. In the second inning McCormick scored on Burns' passed grounder, a passed ball, and Esterbrook's single. Not one Cleveslander reached third base after this, though there were several men on second. In the second inning Williamson scored for Chicago on his double over right field and Burns' single. Three more runs were scored in the sixth inning on singles by Kelly, Williamson, and Corcoran, Burns' double, and Flint's sacrifice. Corcoran was wild the first two innings, but did well thereafter.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dairymple, l. f	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Gore, c. f	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
Kelly, r. f	5	1	2	3	0	0	0
Anson, 1b	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
Williamson, 3b	4	2	2	2	1	2	2
Burns, s. s	4	1	2	3	2	2	1
Corcoran, p	4	0	0	0	1	6	1
Flint, c	3	0	0	0	8	1	0
Quest, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Total	32	4	9	13	27	15	5
Cleveland.							
Dunlap, 2b	4	1	1	2	3	0	1
Glasscock, s. s	4	1	2	2	0	3	0
Phillips, 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Richmond, c. f	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Muldoon, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
McCormick, p	4	1	1	1	0	6	0
Shaffer, r. f	4	0	1	2	2	1	0
Kelly, c	4	0	1	1	5	1	0
Esterbrook, l. f	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Total	36	3	7	9	24	13	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Chicago	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Two-base hits—Kelly (of Chicago), Williamson, Burns, Corcoran, Dunlap, Shaffer.
First base on balls—Flint, Dunlap.
First base on errors—Cleveland, 2.
Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 8.
Passed balls—Flint, 2.
Umpire—Kelley.

Detroit vs. Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—The game today proved a close and exciting contest, and was won in the ninth inning on a wild pitch by Daily. Both nines did sharp work in the field, but neither was able to wield the willow to advantage. Purcell led off in the first with a two-bagger, and crossed the plate on a hit by Richardson. Not until the eighth inning was the home team able to score again, when base hits by Brouthers, Richardson, and Daily, with Troy's muff of an easy fly, gave them three runs. Detroit led off for the Detroits with a three-bagger in the fifth inning, and singles by Farrell and Troy, with McGeary's two-baser, gave them two runs. A muff and wild throw by Richardson, with a hit by Powell, let Hanlon score in the next. In the ninth Knight reached first on a force-out, stole second, and came home on a hit by Bennett. The latter reached third on O'Rourke's fumble of Farrell's grounder, and scored on a wild pitch. Each club was retired six times in one-two-three order, and but five men were left on the bases.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	4

Base hits—Buffalo, 6; Detroit, 6.
Total bases—Buffalo, 8; Detroit, 11.
Errors—Buffalo, 4; Detroit, 3.
Earned runs—Buffalo, 2; Detroit, 2.
Two-base hits—Purcell, Richardson, McGeary.
Three-base hit—Bennett.
First base on balls—Detroit, 1.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 2; Detroit, 1.
Left on bases—Buffalo, 3; Detroit, 2.
Passed ball—Doian, 1.
Umpire—Higham.

Yesterday's Running Races at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 9.—Today's races, though spirited, were run under adverse circumstances. It rained during the forenoon, making the track fetlock deep with mud, and in consequence some of the owners drew their entries. As the judges' bell rang up the horses for the first race the sun burst forth, yet the air was keen and penetrating. Despite the unpleasant weather the attendance was large. Betting was heavy throughout.

First race—purse $300, $150 to first, $50 to second horse; one mile; welter weights. Allowances to non-winners. Starters: A. Burnham's b. f. Evasive, 3 years old, by John Morgan, dam Evadne, 113 pounds; J. R. McKee's ch. g. Pope Leo, 4 years old, by Creedmore, dam Bradaline, 142 pounds; E. E. Eagle's b. g. Gleinelian, 4 years old, by imp. Glenelg, dam Larsive, 130 pounds; G. G. Thomas' b. g. Leman, 4 years old, by Leiaps, dam Talaria, 115 pounds; G. W. Hancock's ch. g. Woodlake, 4 years old, by Nell Robinson, dam by Enquirer, 135 pounds; J. J. Merrill's b. g. Judge Burnett, 4 years old, by imp. Buckden, dam Josephine Redding, 138 pounds (including three pounds over); Mahoney & Zion's ch. c. Lute Fogle, 3 years old, by Enquirer, dam Ida Kinney, 128 pounds. Pools: Pope Leo, $50; Lute Fogle, $50; Gleinelian, $50; Evasive, $45; the field, $16. Book betting: 2 to 1 against Pope Leo, 5 to 2 against Lute Fogle, 3 to 1 against Evasive and Gleinelian, 10 to 1 against the others. The start was a straggling one. Pope Leo got away in front, followed by Leman, Lute Fogle, Evasive, Gleinelian, and Judge Burnett, in the order named. Woodlake was left at the post. Leman went out and took the track going around the turn and showed the way past the quarter-post two lengths in front of Lute Fogle, he lapped to the withers by Pope Leo, who was running under a pull, with Evasive was a length behind Pope Leo, with the others already out of the race. Leman continued in the lead along the back-stretch, but quit at the half-mile post, and Lute Fogle took up the running from the half-mile to the five-furlong post. He opened a lap of four lengths, which made Murphy loose his hand on Pope Leo and set sail for the leader. McGenty, the trainer of Lute Fogle, had the mount, and he cautiously pulled his animal on the outside the track in the straight, where the footing was hard. At the seven furlongs Pope Leo reached Lute Fogle's flank, but he had made his run; and, although he responded gallantly to Murphy's repeated calls on him, Lute Fogle had too much foot left and beat him in at the finish by two lengths. Pope Leo finished six lengths in front of Leman third, Gleinelian fourth, Evasive fifth, Judge Burnett sixth, and Woodlake last. Time, 1:52¾. French pools paid $23.60.

Second race—The Citizens' Stake, for all ages, $25 entrance, play or pay; $300 added by the citizens of Lexington; $400 to first, $100 to second, third horse to save his stake; one and one-eighth miles; winners penalized; twenty nominations. Starters: A. Burnham's ch. c. Capias, 3 years old, by John Morgan, dam Madeira, 102 pounds; Robert F. Johnson's b. f. Frenchie Shy, 3 years old, by imp. Billet, dam Millie J., 91 pounds; J. R. Sellers' b. g. Mammonist, 5 years old, by imp. Buckden, dam Monomania, 118 pounds; McIntyre & Swiney's b. f. Lizzie S., 4 years old, by Wanderer, dam Katie Pearce, 112 pounds; Murphy & R. G. Thomas' ch. f. Regina, 4 years old, by Waverly, dam Hira, 112½ pounds; Eli Jourdan's b. f. Claretta, 3 years old, by Pat Malloy, dam Clarina, 93½ pounds; J. W. Louds' blk. f. Pride, 4 years old, by Virgil, dam Lexington, 112 pounds. Pools: Mammonist, $65; Regina, $45; Claretta, $17; the field, $21. Book-betting: 4 to 5 against Mammonist, 3 to 2 against Regina, 4 to 1 against Claretta, 7 to 2 against Pride, 10 to 1 against Lizzie S. and Capias, and 15 to 1 against Frenchie Shy. A good start was effected at the second attempt. Mammonist got away slightly in the lead, Pride second, with Capias and Lizzie S. lapped on her, Claretta bringing up the rear. The positions remained the same as at the start until the north turn was reached, when Regina moved into second place and Lizzie S. third, while Pride and Capias fell away to fourth and fifth positions. In this order they passed the quarter-post. Claretta and Frenchie Shy struggling on some dozen or more lengths in the rear. Passing along the back-stretch, Mammonist ran in fine form, two lengths in advance under pull, the others indulging in rapid changes. Pride and Capias moved up just after passing the half-mile post, while Allen eased Regina up for the final effort. On nearing the five-furlongs post Murphy began to send Lizzie S. along, and at the three-quarters post the race began in earnest. Mammonist seemed to have things his own way until Lizzie S. came up, took him by the head, and made him quit at the seven furlongs. Lizzie S. won by a length, and Regina finished second, but was disqualified for fouling Mammonist about midway down the straight. This decision placed Mammonist second, Capias third, Pride fourth, Claretta fifth, Frenchie Shy sixth, and Regina last. Time, 2:04¾. French pools paid $103.45.

Third race, purse $300, for all ages; $175 to first and $75 to second horse; 1¼ miles. Starters: A. Burnham's g. f. Una B., 5-year-old, by Monarchist, dam Goldstone, 97 pounds; Somes' br. f. Brambaletta, 4-year-old, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Dry Leaf, 112 pounds; R. G. Thomas' ch. f. Hegias, 4-year-old, by Waverly, dam Hira, 112 pounds; Hayden & Barry's ch. g. Bagdad, 4-year-old, by Ventilator, dam Queen of Scots, 114 pounds; R. F. Johnson's ch. f. Lucy May, 4-year-old, by imp. Buckden, dam Georgie Bowman, 112 pounds. Pools: Lucy May, $130; Brambaletta, $100; the field, $30. Book betting: 9 to 1 against Lucy May, 5 to 4 against Brambaletta, 6 to 1 against Hegias, 8 to 1 against the others. Hegias was the first away, but a blanket could have covered the entire field as it moved off. Contrary to expectations, Brambaletta went out and made the running, passing the stand with Lucy May at her flank, Hegias third, Una B. fourth, and Bagdad last, all lapped. Notwithstanding the heavyness of the track Brambaletta made the pace very hot around the turn and along the back-stretch, with the evident purpose of making Lucy May quit, but she clung to Brambaletta's flank with crabbike tenacity until the five-furlong post was reached, when Brambaletta began to falter and Lucy May went past her like a rocket. The game little Brambaletta came again through under the influence of Quantrell's cat-gut and steel, and made a beautiful finish, but Lucy May was never in finer form, and when Sanders called upon her she came away and won handily by two open lengths, Brambaletta second, eight lengths in front of Hegias, third, Una B. fourth, and Bagdad last. The last three were never in the race after the first half-mile had been run. Time, 2:05¾. French pools paid $10.50.

The following are the entries for tomorrow's races:

First race, selling race, one and one-eighth miles: Saunter, 97 pounds; Nana, 85; Bubbler, 95; Leman, 97; Lutestring, 94; Hermine, 90; Johnson's Monarchist gelding, 99; Taxgatherer, 97; Lenore, 93; Annie G., 109; Allen Allee, 104.

Second race, Ashland Oak, for 3-year-old fillies, one and one-half miles, 102 pounds each: Isaie, Zoolite, Belle of Runnymede, Fly Dance, and

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

R. A. Boyer, of Cleveland, is at the Sherman.

E. M. Wood, of Dayton, O., is at the Pacific.

S. C. Ganlt, of Cincinnati, is at the Tremont.

Smith D. Atkins, of Freeport, Ill., is at the Pacific.

Ashley Pond, of Detroit, Mich., is at the Palmer.

John Hastings, of Burlington, Ia., is at the Tremont.

E. H. Griffith, of Fairport, N. Y., is at the Tremont.

Dr. John B. Bell, of Toledo, O., is at the Tremont.

F. W. Mattocks, of Ottawa, Ill., is at the Sherman.

C. E. McCannon, of Cincinnati, is at the Sherman.

W. A. E. De Beque, of Denver, Colo., is at the Palmer.

Dr. Pinckney French, of Mexico, Mo., is at the Sherman.

Dr. Holly Ramon, Robinson, Cedar Falls, Ia., is at the Leland.

Mr. and Mrs. Phinney, Newport, R. I., are at the Leland.

Thomas P. Wilson, of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Sherman.

Richard M. Hoar, of Houghton, Mich., is at the Tremont.

E. M. Clark and family, Atchison, Kas., are at the Leland.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Dickson, of Niagara, N. Y., are at the Pacific.

William D. D. Toole and wife, Fort Keogh, M. T., are at the Leland.

John B. Raymond, United States Marshal of Dakota, is at the Palmer.

Horace S. Leland, of the Leland Hotel, Springfield Ill., is at the Leland.

H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, is at the Palmer.

Frank Herriott, General Freight Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is at the Palmer.

The paper manufacturers held a meeting at the Palmer House last evening, and had their usual private conference on the state of trade.

The Chicago Democratic Club was to have held a meeting at the Palmer House last evening, but so few were present that only an informal talk was indulged in.

E. H. Waldron, General Manager of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, and P. P. Wright, General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, are at the Pacific.

A meeting of the Chicago Football Club was held at the Tremont House last evening, but the only business done was the auditing of bills incurred at the last match played.

A telegram to the Coroner from Riverdale yesterday announced the death of Henry Bergman, the man who was terribly scalded Monday afternoon. The inquest will be held today.

The office of the Illinois Humane Society has been removed to the northeast corner of Clark and Adams streets, fourth floor, Rooms 27 and 28. Elevator on Adams street; telephone.

Patrick Nugent, while unloading a barrel of whisky in front of No. 135 West Lake street, had his leg broken in two places by the falling of the barrel. He was taken to the County Hospital in the Union street patrol wagon.

William Laude and William McKay, of London, Mr. and Mrs. T. Herbert Jones, of Liverpool, England; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Allan, of Scotland; Charles Weston, of Montreal; and R. C. Cowan, of Toronto, Can., are at the Pacific.

The Directors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons held a meeting at the Sherman House last evening, and in addition to the usual routine elected Dr. Pinckney French, of Mexico, Mo., to the chair of surgical anatomy.

A number of members of the People's Church held a meeting at the Sherman House last evening and discussed the advisability of securing grounds for camping purposes at Geneva Lake. No definit action was taken, and the meeting adjourned subject to call.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 66 degrees; 9 a. m., 68; 10 a. m., 69; 11 a. m., 71; 12 m., 74; 1 p. m., 74; 2 p. m., 75; 4 p. m., 74; 8 p. m., 70. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.40; 8 p. m., 29.48.

George W. Evans, a demented citizen of Woodstock County who makes a practice of escaping from his keepers and coming to this city, turned up at the jail a day or two ago and was yesterday delivered over to Charles P. Frye, County Agent, to be taken back to the Woodstock County Asylum.

A dilapidated three-story frame building which was being moved across the tracks of the Rock Island and Lake Shore Railroads at Twenty-fifth street yesterday morning broke down on the two main tracks, causing considerable delay to all trains, a single side track having to accommodate the business in both directions.

Justice Walsh, who has been holding his police court in a cramped apartment at the West Chicago Avenue Station ever since he was driven from the old Madison Street Station by the sale of that building from the Police Department, will christen his new and elegant quarters today at the Desplaines street temple of justice.

May Sambunsky, a Polish girl, 8 years old, was struck on the head and severely injured by a piece of soft coal thrown at her from an upper window as she was passing the corner of Division street and Milwaukee avenue. She was removed to the home of her parents, No. 259 North Carpenter street, where she lies without the attention of a surgeon.

The recently-appointed West Side Justice of the Peace, Mr. Charles W. Woodman, received his commission from Gov. Cullom yesterday. Justice Woodman will open an office tomorrow at No. 9 South Desplaines street, the building just north of the new West Side police station. His appointment once more fills out the West Town Board, which has for some time been incomplete.

Valentine Love, the manager of a play at the Park Theatre, is charged with having been too familiar with Rose Lyle, one of his stars. A warrant for adultery against the couple was sworn out before Justice Brayton yesterday by J. C. Curtis, a variety actor, who is having trouble with Love over a salary debt, and who is not acting in behalf of either Mrs. Love or relatives of the accused lady.

William Lobbeke, an old and efficient member of the police force, died of typhoid fever yesterday morning at his late residence, No. 181 Dayton street, leaving a widow and seven children. Deceased was 51 years old, and had been on the force since 1875. The funeral will take place tomorrow under the auspices of the Police Benevolent Association, which will also provide for the care of the late officer's family.

The Land League of the Eighth Ward met at No. 226 Blue Island avenue last evening, transacted routine business, and among other things appointed a committee to confer with the Seventh Ward League in reference to holding a picnic in July. Speeches were made by P. L. O'Mara and Dr. Harcourt touching the killing of Cavendish and Burke in Dublin. They deprecated the occurrence, but did not think any sane person would hold the Irish cause responsible for it.

A meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Land League was held last night in the hall at the corner of Chicago avenue and Larrabee street, but the entire time of the meeting was taken up in the disposition of routine business relative to the bail recently given by the league and to other matters interesting only to members of the organization. No reference was made to the assassination, although it had been announced that resolutions in the premises would be offered.

The members of the Chicago and the Ariel Bicycle Clubs held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening and discussed the proposed run to Pullman next Saturday. On account of the condition of the roads it was decided to only make the circuit of the boulevards. The start will be made at 3:30 p. m., and the riders will return in time to banquet at the Grand Pacific at 8 p. m. Arrangements were also made for securing headquarters for the league meeting May 31.

The agent of the West Side Citizens' League has caused the arrest of the following saloonkeepers: John Janofsky, No. 672 Hubbard street, charged with selling liquor to minors; Matt Haugrich, No. 136 North Paulina street, two cases—charged with selling liquor to minors and allowing them to play pool; Jacob Sorg, corner Halsted and Madison streets, charged with allowing minors to play pool; William Rust, No. 200 West Randolph street, charged with allowing minors to play pool.

The regular monthly meeting of the Academy of Sciences was held last evening. Prof. Edmund Andrews read an instructive paper upon the temperature of water in artesian wells. His remarks were based upon personal observations made last week during an inspection of the artesian wells at Plainfield, Ill. Prof. S. A. Forbes, of Normal, Director of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, read a valuable paper upon "The Entomostraces of Lake Michigan."

Officers Halle and Heffernan, of the Twelfth Street Station, have under arrest at their station M. J. McDermott and Michael Stemper, who are charged with burglary. Early Monday morning these two young men entered a saloon at No. 158 Blue Island avenue, by boring twenty holes around the lock and then forcing it out. They then stole about $50 worth of cigars and liquors, a part of which were secreted in the rear of No. 290 Forquer street, where it was found by the officers. The young men are known thieves, and will have a hearing this morning.

Dr. C. S. Eldridge, the physician who is attending Mr. J. J. Joy, the Traveling Auditor of the Grand Trunk Railroad, who was badly hurt in the railroad accident at the Stock-Yards last Friday morning, stated to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening that the gentleman was improving as rapidly as was possible under the circumstances. His right leg was amputated, but the wounded member was healing as well as could be expected. Dr. Eldridge says his patient is a man of the most remarkable pluck, never giving a sign or complaining of pain.

The annual meeting of the Fireman's Benevolent Association was held last evening in Engine-house 13. The Treasurer's report showed the total receipts of the year ending May 1, including the amount on hand last May, were $7,207. The expenditures were $3,227. The balance left in the treasury after deducting the amount advanced Mrs. Chappel is $3,980. The assets of the association amount to $42,500. The election of five new Trustees resulted as follows: T. E. Courtney, D. J. Swenie, F. A. Bragg, J. Shank, J. O'Neil.

The Union Catholic Literary Association held its annual election of officers yesterday. The polls were open from 3 to 9 o'clock. There was but little opposition to the regular ticket, saving an interesting skirmish over the Recording Secretaryship. Following is the result of the vote: A. P. Callahan, First Vice-President; P. J. Healy, Second Vice-President; J. P. O'Connor, Recording Secretary; E. T. Cahill, Corresponding Secretary; John Anderson, Financial Secretary; Michael Schweisthal, Treasurer; John Gaynor, M. J. Keane, W. F. McLaughlin, W. P. Reed, J. E. Callahan, and E. J. Brown, Directors. Next Tuesday evening the association will hold its regular quarterly meeting.

Lieut. Beadell, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, desires an owner for a fine gold watch marked "M. K." and a quantity of clothing which were found in the possession of a well-known thief named Hodgkin, at present in the County Jail awaiting trial on a charge of highway robbery. Some time ago a gentleman named McAiden was attacked by Hodgkin and a fellow named Wilson at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Cottage Grove avenue, and robbed of several dollars and a watch. They were frightened away while in the act of robbing this man, and Hodgkin, when closely pressed by the officers, threw away the watch for which an owner is now wanted. The clothing and some burglars' tools were found in a barn where Hodgkin was employed.

The organization of the new Calumet Lacrosse Club was perfected at a meeting held at the Palmer House last evening, when the temporary officers were chosen for the permanent positions. There were thirty-five names signed to the roster, and the new organization starts out with flattering prospects. A communication was received from the Louisville Lacrosse Club, conveying a challenge for a championship match, to be played in either of the two cities. The challenge was accepted, and a strong team picked out. Practice will be inaugurated at once and continued every afternoon on the Lake Front. A committee was appointed to report style of uniform, and they agreed on handsome suits of blue and white. The meeting adjourned for one week.

The West Side gang of thieves and burglars, whose arrest was chronicled in yesterday's TRIBUNE were arraigned before Justice Walsh yesterday morning. Three of the defendants, Frank Miller, alias Wilson, John Burns, and Charles Grady, waived examination in a case of burglary, being held in the sum of $500 each, and in addition Burns was assessed $50 for carrying concealed weapons and held in the sum of $500 for receiving stolen property. Grady was held in bonds of $500 for highway robbery. The latter is a mere boy in years, but distinguished himself by knocking down an old lady named Mary Foster on Aberdeen street in open daylight and robbing her of $22 in cash and some jewelry. The rest of the gang, notorious crooks all of them, will have a hearing as soon as the officers get the cases against them a little stronger.

A male floater, entirely devoid of clothing, was recovered from the river near the Clark street bridge yesterday and removed to the morgue to await identification. It has been a popular thing with the police lately to imagine that every floater found in the lake or river bore marks to indicate that a murder had been committed, and no exception was made in the case of yesterday. The corpse was frightfully bloated and the flesh exceedingly tender. On the chin there was what at first appeared to be a small cut, but which might have been caused by a chunk of wood coming against the decayed and very unstable flesh. There was also a gash in the abdomen, which was probably the work of the grappling-irons with which the body was hauled from its watery bed. The body is that of a man about 30 years old, tall and well-built, and evidently a laborer. If the man was not the victim of foul play the absence of every article of apparel from the corpse would indicate a fatal case of bathing.

Company E, formerly of the Sixth Regiment, I. N. G., gave a full-dress inspection and informal reception at the armory, 214 Lake street last evening. The company, numbering forty men under command of Capt. Vierling, went through the manual drill creditably, after which the evening was passed in dancing, the music being by the military band under Prof. McCosh. About 200 guests were present, among whom were Col. G. E. Jones and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander, W. P. Dusenberry and sisters, Misses Whitney, Patterson, Lawton, Cornet, O'Brien, Starr, Augustus, Miss E. Allen, Misses Vierling, Miss Stephens, Miss C. A. Shepard, Miss C. and Miss A. Frisbie, Miss A. Cuddy, Miss A. Jevne, Miss C. Benduhn, Miss E. Schepp, Miss A. Beers, Miss C. Carlson, Miss T. Sottrup, Mr. T. K. Beyer, Messrs. Bush, Patrick, Chapman, E. A. Porter, A. G. Peterson, W. C. Garrison, E. F. Watkins of Rock Island, Lieut. J. F. Fuller, R. E. Stephens, Mr. J. Wisdom, F. C. Hewen, H. Yetter, C. H. Stalk, W. H. Webster, W. Barnett, Capt. T. J. Ford, A. Huscher, A. H. Winslow, H. C. Green, A. C. Bliss, A. W. Magill, Lieut. B. Vierling, Lieut. G. M. Vanswall and wife, Sergt. William Preston, W. H. Nicholson, W. E. Follett, O. C. Johnson, H. Samuel, J. R. Miller.

WEST TOWN BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Board of West Town Auditors met in the West Town office on South Halsted street Saturday afternoon, with Supervisor Moore in the chair. There were present Justices Walsh, Scully, Fisher, Eberhardt, and Clerk Foley. The first business brought before the session was a motion by Justice Fisher to reconsider the action of the board at the previous meeting, in voting to allow J. K. Boysen, ex-Assessor Amick's lawyer in the injunction suit of Justice Walsh, was Assessor Amick, $225 for legal services rendered. Mr. Fisher said he moved the reconsideration because, since voting for the payment of Mr. Boysen's bill, new light had been furnished him, and he now considered the claim a personal matter between Messrs. Boysen and Amick.

From the bill on the table before the auditors it appeared that $50 had at some time prior to the auditing of the bill at the previous meeting been advanced on account without authority from the board. This fact was a complete surprise to Justice Walsh, and he expressed his feelings on the subject with his wonted force and emphasis. He said that several months ago the bill had been presented for payment, but the board promptly spurned it as not concerning them. He had brought the suit in behalf of the people against Amick, and had shouldered the expense himself. He wanted this payment of illegal salaries, which had been carried on for so long, with no one to raise his voice against it, stopped, and he would take hold of the matter personally, as he had done, if it could not be stopped otherwise. He felt confident that, with Supervisor Moore controlling the fund, this high-handed robbery could not be carried on. He had never heard of anything so absurd or that partook so much of cheek and impudence as to have a man ask the town to defray the expenses of legal advice that would enable him to unlawfully take money out of the town treasury.

Justice Scully was of opinion that Justice Walsh took the right view of the case, and if any one was to be paid for legal services it was the young lawyer, Mr. Walsh, who had conducted the injunction suit for his father, and had really rendered a service to the town, as shown by Judge Tuley in deciding the case in Mr. Walsh's favor.

The motion to reconsider was carried. After a brief discussion the question of approving or rejecting the claim was put, and the claim was rejected, the only one voting for its approval being Justice Eberhardt.

It was decided to pay the judges and clerks of the last election $3 each for election-day and $2 per-day for registering. After some further routine business the board adjourned subject to the call of the Supervisor.

TROUBLES OF A GRIP-CAR MANIPULATOR.

The lot of the gentlemen who manipulate the Sorg, untamed grip-cars is certainly not a happy one, and this fact was fully exemplified in the case of a certain dummy man who was runing a train south near Madison street last evening about half-past 7 o'clock. He was a short, stocky man, built about like a champagin cork, and the damp appearance of his florid face, which glistened and glittered in the light of the hanging lantern, indicated that he was, in fact, earning his bread by the sweat of his brow.

As his train slowly approached Madison street the signal man waved it "come ahead," and the summons was obeyed. The signal man had neglected to turn the switch and the grip-car sailed around toward Wabash avenue. With rare presence of mind the perspiring engineer threw the cable out of his grip, put on his brake, and brought the train to a standstill. The usual dense crowd gathered about to "help" the engineer, but the combined strength of two horses and about forty able-bodied men, together with the yells of a larger crowd on the sidewalks, failed to move the car back. The lifting process was resorted to with better success, and the train was pushed up to the Twenty-first street cable. Here it was discovered that the grip would not catch on, and the engineer of a train following was asked to kindly "push her up."

This matinee had agitated the little engineer, and the perspiration rolled off of him in streams, and trickled musically into his boots. The second train became impatient, and he had all he could attend to to yell "through train" at the passengers along the line who vainly attempted to get aboard of the flying train. He yanked his bell vigorously up-viciously that at Harrison street he broke the rope. Parties in close proximity to him at the time say he uttered a cuss word. The conductor repaired the break for him, and all went well until Twenty-first street was reached. Here it was discovered that the grip was broken, and the car was pushed up to the trap-door so that the grip could be taken out. The little engineer forgot to lift up the new "cow-catcher," and as it struck the door of the trap it parted from its fastenings with a sharp snap. This filled the poor man's cup of misery, and he swore a good round mouth-filling oath. The grip was repaired, the car was pushed up to Thirty-ninth street, and the poor, worn-out, and troubled little engineer was released from further duty.

THAT PESKY PARROT.

"E. L. W.," Chicago correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, tells this tough yarn in his last gossipy letter from this city: "When the Rev. George Miln was pastor of Unity he took a fancy to purchase a parrot. After purchasing a fine bird and placing it in his study at Unity Church he was horrified to discover that upon the entrance of every caller the bird would shriek: 'Damn the book agent! *Damn* the book agent!' On this recurring several times in one day to his great mortification and chagrin he returned the parrot to the store on Clark street where he had purchased it, and expostulated with the proprietor for putting so profane a bird upon him. Imagine his surprise and dismay on then being informed that the parrot had formerly been the property of the Rev. Dr. Kitteridge, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church here. Mr. Miln does not explain that meditation upon this discovery brought on his attack of agnosticism which severed his relations with Unity, but whenever rambling about Chicago bird-stores, as he has a habit of doing, on becoming interested in any particular bird he never fails of inquiring whether it was formerly owned by an orthodox clergyman."

THE CABLE ROAD CENSURED.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Mr. John Turner, of 3004 Prairie avenue, who died April 27 from the effects of injuries received by being run over by grip-car No. 511 of the cable road. Turner, while trying to climb on the car, fell from the footboard and then under the wheels, though not in front of the car, and the jury said: "We find from the evidence that there was insufficient protection against accidents upon said car, and censure the company for neglecting to provide such protection."

THE CONTEST FOR FISH'S STORE.

In the war for the possession of No. 530 West Madison street there was no fighting yesterday, Mr. Fish being still in command of the premises, although he finds it advisable to keep the doors barricaded. The case of alleged disorderly conduct against him was dismissed by Justice Walsh. Sikes, the riotous collector with whom Mr. Fish had the difficulty Monday morning, and who was also booked for disorderly conduct, took a change of venue to Justice Bisser, where the case was continued to May 13. It is understood that the Mayor has signified his intention of assisting Mr. Fish against any forcible ejectment, he believing that the courts are settling the dispute. A policeman has accordingly been stationed near Mr. Fish's store to preserve order.

A PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

S. I. Russell, the patentee of a fire-proof paint which renders wood incombustible, made a public test of his invention in the vacant lot corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets yesterday afternoon, which was eminently satisfactory. A temporary wooden shed had been erected, to which the paint had been applied, and two barrels of shavings saturated with naphtha were placed upon the inside and fired. The shavings burned furiously, and for about twenty minutes the flames were in direct contact with the timber in the shed, but all the damage done was to char the wood somewhat. The next experiment will be to paint a shingle roof which had also been painted with the patent compound. It stood the test even better than the shed, notwithstanding oil was added to the flames on the roof from time to time. In neither of the tests did the wood ignite, and those present expressed themselves as well pleased with the experiment. Another test will be made at an early day, in which it is proposed to paint certain portions of the shed or roof and leave other portions unpainted. The patentee expects in this way to demonstrate the virtues of his compound more clearly, and establish what he claims for it as a protection against the spread of fire.

BOUND FOR JOLIET.

Jailer Fobl leaves for Joliet this morning with the following prisoners: Samuel Dudley, one year for larceny; Maggie Burns, two years for larceny; Oliver Haggerty, two years for burglary; William Reilly, five years for larceny; Charles Lee, three years for attempted robbery; Charles Denton and James Griffith, the murderers of Lazarus Stern, ten and fourteen years each for robbery; James Brown, one year for robbery; and Larry Murray, fifteen years for burglary. The years for which the nine prisoners were sent down aggregate fifty-three.

THE CITY-HALL.

Ald. Hildreth left yesterday for the Hot Springs for his health.

Gus Miller and F. Rheinhardt, No. 108 Webster avenue, were fined $10 each yesterday for violating the building ordinances, and John Usel and Mathew Forman, No. 221 Mohawk street, shared the same fate.

The plumber's license of J. L. Patterson was revoked yesterday by the Commissioner of Public Works, but subsequently restored by the Mayor. He was charged with having removed a water-metre without authority, but his explanation was satisfactory to the higher court.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to John Stoneman to erect a one-story building Nos. 3008 and 3010 Dearborn street, to cost $2,800; one to A. C. Ernest to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 393 Clinton, to cost $3,000; and one to George Hirschmann to erect a two-story store and dwelling, No. 771 Clybourn avenue, to cost $5,600.

Justice Hammer yesterday granted a judgment of ouster in favor of Patrick Powers against Con Sullivan, being the first step in the proceedings looking to getting possession of the Gage Farm by the new lessee. It turned out afterward, however, that the judgment was premature, having been rendered at 2 o'clock when the case was set for 3 and it was recalled and the hearing continued until Friday. Mr. Sullivan's proposition to fight the case when called, which Mr. Powers had not anticipated.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Bids were opened yesterday for improving sundry streets in various parts of the city. There were fifteen bidders, and it was impossible to arrange the figures during the day, but the bids at a glance indicated that the old "cedar-block ring" of two years ago had revived—at least, the bids of those controlling the material were higher than those of other bidders, and also more uniform.

The bids for curbing ranged from 78 cents to 95 cents per foot, for filling from 40 to 75 cents per yard, and for paving from $1.28 to $1.92 per foot, and, with few exceptions, were said to be about 25 per cent higher than the assessments for the work. The consequence of this will be that the city will have to readvertise most of the streets, and if the second bids are not within the assessment the work will have to go over for another year, or the number of streets to be improved will have to be further curtailed, for the reason that the city will not be able to improve the intersections if the price is advanced over the assessed cost.

The streets in the batch which may possibly come within the assessment, and which may possibly be improved during the year without further advertising, are as follows:

Street.	From	To
Eugenie	Wells	Sedgwick.
North avenue	Wells	Clark.
Thirty-first	Railroad tracks	Halsted.
Centre avenue	Madison	Van Buren.
Centre avenue	Van Buren	Blue Island av.
Walnut	Leavitt	Western avenue.
Fulton	Leavitt	Western avenue.
Ada	Washington	Madison.
Ada	Washington	Madison.
Clark	North avenue	North Park av.

The various bidders will be required to give the best possible bonds, which, it is thought, some of them cannot do, and the whole question for the present may be said to be in a muddle.

THE RAILROAD COMPROMISE.

The special committee to consider the matter of a compromise with the Western Indiana Railroad Company held another conference with the railroad authorities yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office with closed doors. The conference is understood to have been quite stormy at times, and, after all was over, it was blandly said that nothing had been accomplished. The facts appear to be that neither party to the controversy advanced anything that was new, or made any overtures or promises of any kind, but contented themselves with discussing the proposition to have the terminus of the road at Polk street, and the tracks laid from Eighteenth street north on a line west of Third avenue. This appears to be the city's idea of a compromise, and the advantages it expects to reap is to leave State street undisturbed, and also to make it possible to erect viaducts over the tracks of the railroad, starting from the west line of that street, which would not be possible if the tracks were laid east of Third avenue. In return the city is willing—or, at least, this appears to be a part of the plan—to grant the railroad company certain rights for side-tracks and freight-houses, etc., on a strip of land south of Sixteenth street, and between their main right of way and the Lake Shore tracks. The company, however, claim to be enjoying all of the rights it is proposed to cede to them, and under the circumstances—minor they are so close-mouthed—there is no telling what will be done.

The result of the talk, so far as the city was concerned, was that the Corporation Counsel was authorized to incorporate the suggestions above into an ordinance amending the present ordinance of the company, which will be submitted to the Council at its next meeting, without recommendation. Some of the committee think the railroad will accept the conditions, but, as before said, they have no public assurances to that effect, and the attempt at compromise on the basis given is regarded by others as the merest experiment for the present.

WATER-TAX REBATES.

Superintendent Lieb, of the Water Department, wrote Commissioner Cragier yesterday as follows:

In my last yearly report of the amount of moneys collected for water rates from Jan. 1, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1881, I omitted to mention the amount of rebates made under the system of 10 and 5 per cent premium for payments made during the months of May and November, and June and December, respectively.

The discounts allowed for that purpose were:

In May, 1881, 10 per cent	$19,232.13
In November, 1881, 10 per cent	18,784.95
In June, 1881, 5 per cent	2,928.50
In December, 1881, 5 per cent	2,388.54
Total discount	$43,324.26

This amount was a clear saving to the taxpayers in their water rates for the year 1881, a fact which the people of this city might be interested in knowing.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

Through misinformation it was stated yesterday morning that Supervisor Loftus, of the North Town, was to be tried for insanity. The petition was in behalf of his wife instead of himself, and the lady was found insane yesterday morning.

The investigation into the management of the Sheriff's office and the alleged employment of too much help was to have been resumed before Master-in-Chancery Walt yesterday morning, but it was postponed for one week, owing to the inability of Gen. Smith, Sheriff Mann's counsel, to be present.

Ground was broken yesterday for the new wards for the County Hospital. The trees were being removed and replanted on other parts of the hospital grounds, while the dirt taken up is being used for the purpose of grading. The contract for the foundations and building will be advertised for in a few days.

Officer C. L. Frey, of the County Agent's office, yesterday returned from Louisville, whither he took John McIntyre, alias O'Brien, who was found insane by the County Court here. McIntyre was very difficult to manage. He tried several times to escape, and once he nearly chewed up Officer Frey's wrist. He at one time, though manacled, leaped through the car window, and was held by his feet with great difficulty, the train running at the time at the rate of ten miles an hour. He was finally safely landed in Louisville, where there is also a charge of larceny against him. McIntyre is well connected. He was sent to an asylum.

Commissioner Ender, Chairman of the Committee on Charities, feels very jubilant because his committee has saved over $8,000 during the past five months. From December, 1880, to May, 1881, it cost $111,598 to run the county charities, including the County Agent's office, Poor-House, and Insane Asylum. From December, 1881, to May, 1882, it only cost $106,414, showing a total reduction of $5,154, notwithstanding the fact that provisions and everything else are higher in price. In the matter of issuing passes great care has been taken by the committee, and many dead-beats have been cut off from county relief, and outside counties and States have been compelled to care for their own people found destitute in Chicago.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The receipts for customs yesterday aggregated $19,675.

Collector Spalding, Postmaster Palmer, and Special-Agent Douglas had another conference yesterday on the electric light question.

The new postal station at the corner of Madison street and Oakley avenue was opened yesterday, with a force of sixteen carriers under charge of James Newburn.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $38,128, of which $19,477 was for spirits, $1,963 for cigars, $3,903 for tobacco, $1,600 for beer, and $6,135 for special taxes.

SUBURBAN.

OAKLAND.

Mr. Henry J. Goodrich, President of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park, stated to a reporter in the course of a conversation yesterday that the board contemplated making extensive street improvements in Oakland. The more important will be the paving of Oakland Square, the macadamizing of Cottage Grove avenue from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth street, Oakwood avenue from Drexel boulevard to the lake shore, Fortieth and Forty-first streets from St. Lawrence avenue to the lake shore, Forty-third street from Grand boulevard to the lake. On Forty-first street, improvement only is necessary, on Fortieth also sewerage is needed, and on Forty-third street water and sewerage are both needed in addition to the street improvement. It is also proposed to improve Vincennes avenue from Thirty-ninth to Forty-third street with water main, sewerage, macadamizing. These improvements will be done by special assessment.

Mr. Goodrich also said that the board contemplated a thorough equipment of the several fire companies of the village. Insurance rates have been high in the village, and the complete equipment which has been suggested by Fire-Marshal Pendleton would greatly reduce the rates on insurance.

The Forrestville people in particular are asking for better protection against fire. At present their fire company has its headquarters in an old barn. They ask that the board should purchase a lot and build a hose-house in addition to the thorough equipment of the hose company. While the firemen themselves are in good shape and enthusiastic over their volunteer work, their equipment is far from satisfactory, and the expenditure of a few thousand dollars will save a much larger amount to the citizens in the long run.

RIVERDALE.

A terrible and shocking accident, which resulted in the death of an old and respected citizen of Riverdale, occurred early Monday morning at the Riverdale Distillery. George Brugmann, an old and faithful employé of the distillery company, mounted upon one of the great vats, which was nearly full of the boiling mixture, for the purpose of drawing a pailful of the liquor. He stepped out upon a plank, and, slipping, fell into the boiling mass up to his waist. On account of the size of the vat, he was unable to get out, and it was several minutes before his cries of agony were heard and he was rescued. After his removal from the vat, the unfortunate man broke away from his rescuers and ran frantically to his own home, a distance of a quarter of a mile, falling helpless to the ground in front of his own doorstep. Dr. Faber, of Blue Island, was called, and it was found that Mr. Brugmann was most horribly burned below the waist. So horribly was the flesh parboiled that it seemed incredible that the unfortunate man should have been able to stand upon his feet, much less to have made that terrible race with death to his own home. He lingered in intense agony for nearly twelve hours, until death mercifully came to his relief. The deceased was a German of about 40 years of age, and has lived in Riverdale about ten years. He leaves a wife and several children.

HYDE PARK.

Isaac Koevering, 16 years old, was discovered lying by the side of the road in a state of beastly intoxication yesterday by Officer Vink. He was taken when sober before Police-Magistrate Rees and fined $5 and costs. It was learned from the boy that he got his liquor at the saloon of Carl Fratz at Roseland. Capt. Hunt procured the arrest of Fratz, and he was fined $10 and costs. But for mitigating circumstances the fine would have been much more severe. Much satisfaction is felt over the action of the law officers, and it is hoped that the selling of liquor to minors will be vigorously prosecuted.

EVANSTON.

The Alumni Association of the Garrett Biblical Institute held its twenty-sixth anniversary yesterday. In the afternoon the Rev. A. W. Smith gave an address on "The Relation of the Methodist Minister to Modern Liberalism," after which came the annual election of officers. The Rev. J. W. Waugh, '58, of India, was elected President, and T. R. Strobridge, '58, of Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer. In the evening the Rev. H. D. Sheppard, '71, addressed a fair audience on "The Ministry in Our Times." The address was a solid orthodox speech, yet liberal, and suited to the gentlemen who voted to acquit Dr. Thomas at Sycamore. The Wabash M. E. Church choir furnished the music. A fine collation was furnished in the church parlors after the address, and all voted the alumni anniversary a success.

Examinations will be continued today. This evening Dr. Ninde tenders a reception to the faculty, students, and friends of the institute. The Board of Trustees meet Thursday at 10 a. m.

Mr. Bartlett will begin work on the Forest avenue sewer soon. It will extend from Davis street south to a point 258 feet south of Dempster street, and will cost $2,530.80.

The University nine will leave on the 3:30 train Friday for Madison, where they will play the nine of the Wisconsin University.

The Board of Trustees held a private meeting last night.

PULLMAN.

A fireman at the gas-works at Pullman while shooting at a mark yesterday with a revolver accidentally shot himself, inflicting quite a serious wound in the leg. He was attended by Dr. Rankin.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

New York Ignorance of the United States.

New York Tribune, May 8.

One of the strongest men now in the Government in England, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Home Secretary, lately made a lively speech concerning the droll ignorance of England prevalent in London, which is not without interest for New-Yorkers, who fancy that they know the United States. We find it appropriately published in the *Herald*, from which we quote:

It is astonishing what ignorance prevails in London society respecting the opinions of the English people. I had the opportunity of talking with an intelligent diplomatist, just arrived in England, and said to him: "I will give you a piece of useful advice. Don't pay too much attention to what you hear in London. When you have listened to the gossips of the clubs, the murmurs of the lobby, the spite of the drawing-rooms, when you have collected the opinions of influential and well-informed people, when you have read all the papers, which are never mistaken, when you have collected the calculations of the Stock Exchange and find that all agree, then you may be absolutely certain that this thing is not going to happen." That is the result of my own political observation of thirty years in London society.

Precisely the same things might more truthfully be said about New York. Of this Nation of fifty millions of people, occupying a continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, its feelings, its tendencies, its public opinion, there is often a less accurate knowledge in New York than in Oshkosh. Under the guidance of newspapers, sometimes apparently controlled by narrow ideas of local interests, or by personal grudges, or by a growing rage because a man they have tried to drag down will not comfortably give up and disappear, the prevalent opinion of this community is often curiously provincial and ignorant; and the New-Yorker who is complacently waiting to see the country act upon the ideas he has accepted is startled to find the country, with bland indifference to him, heading steadily in an opposite direction.

Here is the Blaine-Belmont business, for instance. There were personal reasons, perfectly known to all familiar with the newspapers of the metropolis, insuring the sympathy of a majority of them in any attack upon Mr. Blaine. Then the conservatism of capital and the cowardice of coalmerce were sure to take alarm at anything like vigor in the conduct of our foreign relations. Skillfully using this existing tendency, the newspapers largely led opinion here to the belief that the insult to Mr. Blaine, however coarse in itself, was a smart and a dangerous blow, that, somehow or other, the ex-Secretary had been almost irretrievably injured. The blind New York newspaper and the provincial New York reader will presently be astonished again at finding the country largely on the other side. There was something pitiful in the dense ignorance of the *Evening Post*'s dispatch the other day on the surprising support Mr. Blaine was getting from the newspapers. [The *Herald, Sun, Times, World, Journal of Commerce*, and Brooklyn *Eagle* fooled their readers in abusing Blaine just as stupidly as did Carl Schurz's paper.

Let us see what that support is, outside of this city.

No one can know the State at all without realising that important centres of public opinion, of considerably independent of the metropolis, are to be found in the inland cities. Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Utica, Elmira, and Rochester. In every one of these the leading journals censure Mr. Belmont and give to Mr. Blaine more or less support. The Albany *Express* and *Evening Journal*, the Troy *Times*, the Utica *Herald*, the Elmira *Advertiser*, the Rochester *Democrat* and *Evening Herald*, the Syracuse *Journal*, and the rest have substantially agreed in this. Who does not know that that means the sentiment of the State of New York?

In the leading centres outside the State the tendency is the same. In Cincinnati the three great papers, hostile to each other in everything else, the *Gazette*, *Enquirer*, and *Commercial*, all either sustain Blaine or at any rate censure Mr. Belmont. In Chicago the *Tribune*, the *Inter-Ocean*, the *Times*, and the *Journal*, are in like substantial accord. The same is true in Boston of the *Journal*, the *Advertiser*, the *Post*, the *Transcript*; in Worcester, of the *Spy*; in Hartford, of the *Courant*; in New Haven, of the *Palladium*; in Newark, the great paper of New Jersey, the *Advertiser*; in Philadelphia, the *Press*, the *Times*, the *Bulletin*, and the *Inquirer*; in Baltimore, the *American*; in Detroit, the *Post and Tribune*; in Pittsburg, the *Commercial-Gazette*, *Dispatch*, and *Chronicle*; in Cleveland, the *Herald* and *Leader*; in Columbus, the *Journal* and the *Dispatch*; in Toledo, the *Blade* and the *Telegram*; in Des Moines, the *Register*; in Davenport, the *Gazette*; in Atchison, the *Champion*; and in St. Paul, the *Pioneer-Press*, all tend the same way. In Iowa, the Massachusetts of the West, we have not seen a newspaper that does not take the same view, nor one in Ohio.

The papers of the South—of Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Atlanta, Mobile—nine-tenths of them all defend and commend Blaine's foreign policy. The press of the whole Nation outside of New York City uphold Blaine's foreign policy.

Who that knows anything of politics does not know that this means the general tendency of public opinion in this country? Yet who would get from most New York newspapers to talk they get? Or from the least idea of the facts? The *Herald* did well to cable Sir Vernon Harcourt's remarks. They describe New York far better than London.

DECORATION-DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANCASTER, Wis., May 9.—The Hon. J. Y. Quaries, of Racine, has been invited to deliver the address at the decoration of the soldiers' monument in this place May 30.

This is the most distinguished honor that Grant County annually offers. The monument is in the public square, and is a conspicuous memorial ornament that cost about $7,000. It was the first county soldiers' monument completed in the United States. Surrounding it are marble pillars, on which are carved the names of all Grant-County soldiers—over 700—who fell in the Rebel War.

DEATHS.

—Saturday, May 6, in Englewood, Edyth C., son of Fred H. and Ella E. Rolfe, aged 1 year 7 months.

SKY—At Laporte, Ind., on the 8th inst., Jo Sky, wife of J. G. McCarty of this city. The funeral services of the late Mrs. A. P. will be held at the family residence, 1000 Wabash-av, Monday, May 15, at 3 p. m. Remains to be taken to Iowa, Mich.

ISON—May 8, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., Susan, wife of Lorenzo Morrison.

d from her late residence, 139 West Thirteenth-place, at 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday, May 11.

INS—May 8, of heart disease, Myles J. Gibbons, aged 47. Forty-third-st., corner of Forty-second-av. Deceased was a brother of Michael and George Fleming.

on on Thursday, May 11, at 8 o'clock a. m., from St. Church, thence by carriages to Mount Calvary Cemetery by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Depot, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery by carriages for interment.

HEAD—May 8, 1882, Catherine Rowe, beloved wife of William Morehead, after a short but painful illness.

ral Thursday at 10 a. m., from her late residence, 29 West Thirteenth-place, to the Church, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery by carriages.

Y—May 9, 1882, Mary O'Day, of cerebral meningitis, aged 15 years 1 month and 9 days. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 638 Sedgwick, Monday, May 11, at 10 a. m., in order to attend St. Heart Church. From thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

ER—At his residence, 136 South Desplaines-st., William T. Lanahan, in the 35th year of his age. Funeral and high mass on Thursday at 11 o'clock, at Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ROWE—Edward Rowe, beloved son of the late Patrick and Mary Rowe, at his late residence, 10 Ogden-av, on Wednesday, May 10, at 10 o'clock, to the church of the Holy Name, where a solemn high mass will be said; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A. DEFEBAUGH WILL LEAD THE noon-meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today. No. 19 Arcade-court.

S. S. A. HAINES WILL LEAD THE Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today at 5 o'clock. Entrance to Arcade-court, in Madison and Monroe-sts., from Clark and Dearborn-sts. A special invitation is extended to drinking men.

W. T. ELRING, OF NEW JERSEY, a student of Princeton College, will lead the young men's meeting in the Lecture-room this evening. Young men, commercial travellers and strangers are cordially invited.

WEST SIDE W. C. T. UNION will hold the regular monthly business meeting at Western Avenue M. E. Church Wednesday, May 10, at 2:30 p. m. M. A. BAKER, Secretary.

Y. M. C. A. GYMNASIUM IS closed for the present on account of repairs being made in the building.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

RY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.
EGULAR TRADE SALES
day, May 9, 9:30 a. m.,
AND
Thursday, May 11, 9:30 a. m.,
shall make two Large Sales in General Dry Merchandise, each sale comprising more than 1,000 lots of thoroughly well-assorted and seasonable stock. We have no reserves. Payments to close. MERCHANTS WILL SERVE THEIR INTERESTS BY ATTENDING SALES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

5,000 Cases
s, Boys', and Youth's,
Women's, Misses', and Child's,
CHOICE
ots, Shoes, & Slippers,
Will be closed out at Auction
WEDNESDAY, MAY 10,
At 214 & 216 Madison-st.,
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, May 11, at 9:30,
ockery and Glassware
AT AUCTION.
shall sell in lots to suit the Trade a large stock of
G., C. C., Porcelain, Hotel, Rock, and
ellow Ware.
orated Chamber Sets,
ie Glassware, Lamp Goods,
liery, Hardware, Plated Ware, &c.
SPECIAL.
large stock of Bohemian and China Ware, consisting of Vases, Cologne Sets, Candlesticks, Toys, Fancy Baskets, Egg Cups, &c.
ods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
R OUR REGULAR SALE,
9:30 This Morning,
Immense Stock New and Second-hand
URNITURE,
50 Good Used and New Misfit Carpets,
One Bauer Piano,
General Household Goods,
General Merchandise, &c., &c., &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.
SALE OF THE
atteson House
Gas Fixtures,
is Day (Wednesday), May 10,
10 o'clock a. m., at our Stores,
Nos. 80 & 82 Randolph-st.
SALE POSITIVE.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AWN GRASS
SEED.
the best varieties of this seed in stock. Garden Horticultural Tools of all kinds.
MIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
200 to 208 Randolph-st.

andy
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candy in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

ESSE
AMES
And FORD BROTHERS, 5 cents. To book before the prettiest there. I'm bound to say the choice he made A creditable taste displayed; Although—I can't say what it meant— The little maid looked ill-content.

His task was then anew begun— To kneel before the wittiest one. Once more that little maid sought he, And went him down upon his knee. She bent her eyes upon his face— I think she thought the game a bore.

He circled then—his sweet behest To kiss the one he loved the best. For all she frowned, for all she chid, He kissed that little maid—he did. And then—though why I can't decide— The little maid looked satisfied. —E. C. Bunner in the Century.

urkish
Electric, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their use. 106 E. 3d.
ABEL Grand Pacific Hotel.

RUNK
Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. F. WILLEY'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 114 State-st.

$1000
REWARD for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding Piles that Dr. Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. For sale by J. F. Miller, M. D., 215 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Pa. Beware of genuine without his signature. Sold by druggists. Chicago depots, 24 West Madison-st.

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SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

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Commission Orders executed in all markets.
New York Correspondents:
L. G. QUINLIN & CO.,
67 Broadway and 21 New-st.
SCRANTON & WILLARD,
72 Broadway, and 13 New-st.
New York and Chicago Offices
CONNECTED BY
SPECIAL PRIVATE WIRE
DIRECT SPECIAL WIRE
FROM OUR OFFICE,
120 LA SALLE-ST., to
17 NEW-ST., New York,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
Bankers and Brokers.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,
Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.
Receives trust funds, deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.
C. M. WILSON, Cashier.

INDIANA ELEVATOR,
CHICAGO, May 6, 1882.
Until further notice we offer to shippers of grain to this market or consignees in Chicago a commission of three-quarters (3-4) of one cent per bushel on all grain delivered into, and received into, the Indiana Elevator.
This Elevator, with a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, first-class and complete in all its appointments, has been declared "REGULAR" by the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade," and is conveniently located upon the east bank of the Chicago River, between Nineteenth and Twentieth-sts., upon the tracks of the C. & W. I. R. R.
There will be no track-service charge for the use of the C. & W. I. tracks to and from this Elevator in making deliveries of grain and returning with empty cars, and all switching of such cars at the Elevator will be done by the C. & W. I. R. R. Company, thus preventing unnecessary delays to engines and cars doing business at that point.
D. L. SEYMOUR,
Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1850
A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
12 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried, on margins.

AUX EXPORTEURS.
Un Premier Courtier du Havre, France, desire representer une maison de premier ordre de Chicago, traitant les affaires d'exportation en viandes, et les operations de ferme en contract Laid. S'addresser au
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

BUCKEYE MINING CO.
Those desiring information in regard to the BUCKEYE MINING & MILLING CO. OF COLORADO, the stock of which Company is now active on the Chicago Mining Exchange Board, can obtain the desired information by calling at the office of
WM. A. BUTTERS, Agent.
94 Washington-st., Room 26.

HUMOR.

"There must have been a fire yesterday," said Brady, as he saw the Cambridge Fire Department go slowly past.—*Harvard Crimson.*

"Young man," said the landlord, "I always cut the cheese-rind." And the new boarder replied, "Just so; I am less virg'nia for you."

"Some people," says Alphonse Karr, "are always finding fault with Nature for putting thorns on roses; I always thank her for putting roses on thorns."

A city borne: Inquirer—"Are you the gentleman that owns this house and lot?" Citizen—"No, I don't own this house and lot. I only live here and pay the taxes on 'em."

A new style of door mat has just been devised for editorial sanctums. It bears the woven inscription, "Come again," and is intended to lie outside the door. (P. S.—The editor lies inside.)—*Boston Post.*

Washington scene: Doep-voiced Guzzler—"Hi, waiter! brmg me three more schooners!" Awestruck spectators, whispering—"That must be the new Secretary of the Navy."—*Louisville Courier-Journ.*

Mr. Speer, of Georgia, in his speech on the Chinese bill, after giving a Latin quotation, was kind enough to tell the House what it meant. This proves that this is not Mr. Speer's first session in Congress.—*Mobile Register.*

"Seen the spring robins yet, Mr. Spicer?" asked a friend. "Well, yes," said the interrogated, thoughtfully; "I have got Mrs. Spicer's millinery's account. It is the biggest spring robbin' bill for a small amount of feathers I have seen."—*Boston Com. Bulletin.*

Douglas Jerrold, being a very nervous man, usually suffered torments of apprehension on the first representation of any of his pieces. A brother dramatist—remarkable for his successful specimens of "fair adaptation" or imitation from the French—on one such occasion sought to rally the trembling scribe by stating that he himself never felt any nervousness on the first production of his own pieces. "Oh, my boy," said Douglas, "but then you are always sure of success! Your pieces have all been tried before."

Scene at the photographer's—Enter homely man bearing a proof. Homely man to artist, nervously: "I say, I don't like this picture at all." Artist, looking at it: "Splendid likeness, sir; look just like you." Homely man, sadly: "that's what all my friends say. But, thunder! I don't as homely as that, am I?" Artist, diplomatically: "Well, I can't say that it flatters you, but I'm sure you couldn't get a better portrait." Homely man, catching at a straw: "O, come now, couldn't I? Ain't there some way in which you could take me so that I'd look better?" Artist, critically examining proof: "Well, yes, you might possibly get a better-looking picture if you could get somebody else to sit for you!" Exit homely man in a rage.—*Cleveland Sunday Ha.*

PORFEITS.

They sent him round the circle fair,
To bow before the prettiest there.
I'm bound to say the choice he made
Did credit to his taste displayed;
Although—I can't say what it meant—
The little maid looked ill-content.

His task was then anew begun—
To kneel before the wittiest one.
Once more that little maid sought he,
And went him down upon his knee.
She bent her eyes upon his face—
I think she thought the game a bore.

He circled then—his sweet behest
To kiss the one he loved the best.
For all she frowned, for all she chid,
He kissed that little maid—he did.
And then—though why I can't decide—
The little maid looked satisfied.
—E. C. Bunner in the Century.

No matter what the mouth's disease—
How foul the breath or teeth's decay—
SOZODONT on all we seize,
And swiftly sweep it far away,
Leaving the gums pure, firm, and bright,
And the dull teeth as ivory white.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Open Strong but Close Weak.

Rumors of a Corner in Michigan Central, Afterward Denied.

The Produce Market Fairly Active, and Generally Stronger—Provisions Steadily Firm.

Oats Buoyant—Wheat and Corn Recover the Decline of the Previous Day.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened strong. There were reports of a corner in Michigan Central, which were afterwards denied. When Wabash preferred was selling in the neighborhood of 90 a report was set afloat from Jay Gould's office that it was cornered. This had the effect of frightening off the shorts and leaving the field clear for sales by the insiders. This is now ancient history, but history sometimes repeats itself. In the afternoon Michigan Central was in free supply. It loaned flat to 1 per cent. The short interest was reported in one quarter to be very large, and the heaviest holders were Vanderbilt and Russell Sage. There has been an advance in Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis. Two per cent has been bid for the August dividend. An alliance is talked of between this road and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis. At the close the market was weak.

New York reported liberal purchases by outsiders, but this is not true of Chicago operations. Still there is a growing tendency to buy, and the bear feeling is not increasing.

The cliques appear to be doing nothing.

Northern Pacific's recent strength is explained in part by the returns of the April land sales. They amounted to $508,863, an increase of $444,647 over April, 1881.

New York bankers expect heavier shipments of gold this week than last. It is said that three millions will be shipped today.

The Windsor Hotel bears say the Chicago Shore April earnings have fallen off $200,000. This party were especially bearish on the Vanderbilt stocks, likewise the coalers, but they did not care to sell Michigan Central short. A foreign banker in New York says his London correspondent has telegraphed that the feeling in American securities there was so much demoralized that the buyers were frightened out.

Sidney Dillon is quoted in New York as saying that the Union Pacific earnings the first five days in May increased $167,000, which was at the rate of $1,000,000 a month increase. The gain comes from the great local spring business.

Auditor Ashley, of the Wabash, says Barrett has made a mistake in reporting the Wabash floating debt at over $6,000,000. It is in fact less than $2,750,000, and of this latter amount nearly $900,000 is in real estate obligations, which do not mature until late in the year. No one knows better than Mr. Ashley that Mr. Barrett has understated the amount of the floating debt of Wabash on Jan. 1, 1882. It was more than $6,000,000—a good deal more.

Seligman is quoted as saying that exchange is offered ¼ of 1 per cent lower for next week, which don't indicate large shipments next week.

The new bull movement, if it is one, does not meet with much favor from the New York *Herald*. It does not, it says, appear that the trunk lines are earning any more money than the threatening opposition of the new connecting roads has been removed, or that the danger of gold shipments has been eliminated by any reduction in our enormous importations.

The following shows the imports and exports, other than of securities, at New York, since Jan. 1, for 1881 and 1882:

IMPORTS.	1881.	1882.	Differences.
Merchandise	$122,440,164	$178,240,930	Inc. $55,851,795
Specie	29,113,655	1,504,715	Dec. 27,613,940
Total imports	$151,557,797	$179,805,672	Dec. $ 1,762,125
EXPORTS.			
	1881.	1882.	Differences.
Merchandise	$131,561,024	$107,385,674	Dec. $23,595,350
Specie	4,129,809	17,144,112	Inc. 13,014,273
Total exports	$135,711,443	$125,129,786	Dec. $10,581,657
Balance against the port	$ 45,856,354	$ 54,675,886	Inc. $ 8,819,532

The suggestion of the *Financial Chronicle* that the country is hoarding more gold than it is producing, is taken up by William M. Grosvenor in the New York *Tribune*. He states that the net exports of gold from all ports during the first quarter of the year, as shown above, were $8,120,021. From Jan. 1 to April 1 the gold owned by the Treasury declined from $167,429,347 to $161,290,437, or $6,138,910. The gold held by all the National banks was $105,737,188 Jan. 1, and $102,081,706 March 11, a loss of, $3,655,482. Hence, if the banks held no more gold April 1 than they held March 11, it would appear that about $9,800,000 went out of the banks and Treasury in those months, while only $6,100,000 went abroad. The Treasury payments here show that only $427,000 went out of the Treasury into the banks at this point from March 11 to April 1, and it is therefore probable that more gold by about $3,000,000 was drawn from the banks and the Treasury than was sent out of the country. In other words, the hoarding process absorbed all the gold produced by the mines, except what was used in arts and manufactures, and about $3,000,000 more.

A Wall street paper quotes Mr. Gould as follows: "It isn't a rise in stocks that I am looking out for. It will be doing well enough if we keep the bottom from dropping out of the bond market for three months to come."

The *World* editorially gives a summary of the reasons for believing in higher prices for stocks. A large winter-wheat crop is now assured; the railroads having to transport this grain will find their receipts increasing; the acreage of spring wheat is largely in excess of that of last year; general business throughout the country is good; the Government is rapidly paying off its bonds and thereby causing a heavy displacement of investments, and money is very abundant. These and other favorable circumstances have combined to generate the hopeful feeling now apparent and to change the tone of the markets from depression to strength.

Accountant Barrett, in his analysis of the Jersey Central statement, shows that in the last five years the funded debt has been largely increased, and the floating debt remains nearly as big as ever, as the following comparison between the sworn report of Receiver Little, recently placed on file in the State Controller's office at Trenton, and the statement made by Receiver Lathrop in 1878 will show:

Jan. 1, 1882.

Funded debt as reported by Receiver Little	$37,727,350
Other indebtedness, less cash, bills, and accounts, as reported by Receiver Little	2,442,562
Total debt Jan. 1, 1882	$40,199,912

Jan. 1, 1878.

Funded debt as stated by Receiver Lathrop	$35,251,400
Floating debt, less cash from assessments on stock, as stated by Receiver Lathrop	2,997,250
Total debt Jan. 1, 1878	$38,188,650

Recapitulation.

Total debt Jan. 1, 1882, as above	$40,199,912
Total debt Jan. 1, 1878, as above	38,188,650
Increase	$2,011,262

It will be seen that the debt of the company has increased about $2,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that no dividends have been paid on the capital stock nor any interest on the income bonds, which would have required about $600,000, and that the net earnings have been relieved from the payment of two and one-half years' interest on the consolidated and convertible bonds, amounting to $3,395,000, less about $500,000 interest thereon. This disadvantageous result of an increase of $2,000,000 of debt has been reached during the best year the road has ever had—1881.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest price of 1881.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	150	139½	139½	139½	139½
Canada Southern	90	82	83½	81½	83½
C., B. & Q.	137¾	133½	133¾	133¼	133¾
C., C. & I.	129	124	124	12	12
Central Pacific	102	97½	99½	96¾	99¾
Chattanooga	92	91½	91½	91	91½
Ches. & Ohio	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Do 1st pref	40½	37	37	37	37
C., C., C. & I.	81¾	74¾	76	74¾	76
Del. & Hudson	119¾	119¾	120¾	119¾	120¾
Del., Lack. & W.	131	127¾	127¾	126¾	126¾
Denver & Rio G.	113¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
East Tenn. & Ga.	21	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Erie	32¾	32¾	33	32¾	32¾
Erie seconds		93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
H. & St. Jo pref	121	120½	120½	120	120
Louisville & Nash	76¾	73¾	74¾	73¾	74¾
N. Y. & C.	58	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
M. & C. first pref	109¾	109	109	109	109
Do second pref	4	3	3	3	3
Memphis & Charl	58	57	57	57	57
Michigan Central	86¾	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¾
Missouri Pacific	102¾	101¾	102¾	101¾	102¾
Mobile & Ohio	28	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Morris & Essex	134	133	134	133	134
Nashville & Chat	69¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
N. Jersey Central	71	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Norfolk & Western	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Northern Pacific	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Northern Pac. pfd	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Northwestern	129	129	129	129	129
Do preferred	144	144	144	144	144
New York Central	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
Ohio Central	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do preferred	100	100	100	100	100
Ontario & Western	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Pacific Mail	73	72¾	73	72¾	73
Panama	240	240	240	240	240
P., D. & E.	30	30	30	30	30
Pittsburg	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼
Reading	47	46¾	47	46¾	47
Rock Island	121	120¾	121	120¾	121
St. L. & S. F.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do preferred	51	51	51	51	51
St. L., K. C. & N.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
St. Paul	112¾	112¾	113	112¾	113
Do preferred	121	121	121	121	121
St. P. & M.	129½	129½	129½	129½	129½
St. Paul & Omaha	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Do preferred	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Texas Pacific	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Union Pacific	113¾	112¾	113¾	112¾	113¾
United States	73	73	73	73	73
Wabash, St. L. & P.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do preferred	52	52	52	52	52
Fargo	126	126	126	126	126
Western Union	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
West Tennessee	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do preferred	70	70	70	70	70
Caribou	194	194	194	194	194
Central Arizona	19	19	19	19	19
Homestake	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Little Pittsburg	14	14	14	14	14
Quicksilver	10	10	10	10	10
Do preferred	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Silver City	4	4	4	4	4
Standard	14	14	14	14	14
Sutro	2	2	2	2	2
Robinson	3	3	3	3	3
South Pacific	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—In the stock market today business was rather dull and the price of some of the specialties were a shade lower. Atchison opened at 87¼, as before, but declined on the last sale to 86¾. The gross earnings of the company for April were $1,100,000, a gain of $125,000 over April of 1881. Mexican Central bonds No. 2 declined from 117 to 116¾, but recovered, and in the afternoon sold up to 118; do No. 3 advanced from 108½ to 109¾. Atlantic & Pacific blocks advanced from 104 to 106@106¼. Burlington & Quincy declined from 133½ to 132⅞; Union Pacific from 114¾ to 113¾; Wisconsin Central from 17¾ to 17¼; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis from 6¾ to 6⅝; Flint & Pere Marquette from 25 to 24¾; Sandusky declined from 27⅞ to 27¼; Iowa Falls & Sioux City was steady at 70; Flint preferred at 97; Conotton Valley advanced from 7 to 7¼; In the home roads, Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg & New Bedford preferred sold at 130, as before; Connecticut & Passumpsic at 89; Ogdensburg at 35; Boston & Albany advanced ⅝, to 166; Worcester & Nashua declined 2, to 86; Massachusetts Central 1¼, to 7; Eastern ⅝, to 38½; Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg & New Bedford common 1, to 64.

In bonds, Massachusetts Central 6s appear to have lost their friends; 12,000 were sold today at 50—a decline of 8. Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg & New Bedford 7s sold at 111; Eastern 4½s were firm at 108; New York & New England 7s declined from 114¾ to 114⅝ @114½; California Southern 6s sold at 85; Sonora firsts at 103½, both as before; Atlantic & Pacific 6s advanced from 95 to 97; do incomes sold at 29, as before; Mexican Central 7s opened at 88, advanced to 88¼, but weakened on the closing sales to 87¾, closing on the last call at 87½ bid, 87¾ asked; Atchison & Nebraska sold at 118; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington 6s, Cincinnati & St. Louis Division, at 66½; do incomes at 17; Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern 5s at 102¾; Union Pacific 8s at 119; Denver Extension 4s at 85; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5s advanced from 101¾ to 102¼.

In land stocks, Boston Land declined ¼, to 4¾; New Hampshire land ¼, to 2.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 9—5 p. m.—4s, 12¾.

Illinois Central, 138¾; Pennsylvania Central, 62½; New York Central, 129¾; Erie, 36¾; do seconds, 98⅛; Reading, 30¾.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest price of 1881.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	150	139½	139½	139½	139½
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Mobile & Ohio	28	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Morris & Essex	134	133	134	133	134
Nashville & Chat	69¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
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Government bonds were steady. Quotations in Chicago were 110¼ and 111¼ for 3.65s; 101¼ and 101½ for the extended 6s; 101⅝ and 101¾ for the extended 5s; 121¼ and 121½ for the 4s; 115¼ and 116½ for the 4½s.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,900,000. Loans were easy at 5@7 per cent. New York exchange sold between banks at par@25c per $1,000 premium.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was dull and in the main weak today, and values generally are ½@2 lower than at the close yesterday. The market opened 3 lower for Columbia & Greenville preferred, 1¾ lower for Pullman Palace Car, and irregular but generally a fraction higher for the remainder of the list. After a fractional decline in the early dealings prices advanced ⅛ to 3, Manhattan Elevated, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and New Jersey Central leading the upward movement. The market then became weak and dull, and values declined almost steadily to the close.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 3@4. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2@3. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are unchanged.

The Arizona took $100,000 gold today, and engagements aggregating $1,900,000 have been made for the Gallia, which sails tomorrow.

Railroad mortgages were only fairly active at irregular but generally advancing prices. Chesapeake & Ohio, Class B, declined from 81¾ to 81, and rallied to 81¾. Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western incomes rose from 77¼ to 79, and reacted to 78¾. Erie consolidated seconds fell off from 94½ to 94¾, and rallied to 94¾. Iron Mountain firsts advanced from 117¾ to 118, and receded to 117. Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts sold down from 101½ to 100, and returned to 100¾. Northern Pacific firsts rose from 101¾ to 101¾, reacted to 101, and rallied to 101¾. Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, advanced from 82¾ to 83¾, reacted to 82, and recovered to 83¾. Rochester & Pittsburg incomes sold up from 45 to 47, and reacted to 46¾. Atlantic & Pacific firsts fell off from 96¾ to 96, and recovered to 96¾, sold to 96¾. New York, Chicago & St. Louis firsts declined from 89½ to 89, and returned to 89¾. South Carolina Railroad firsts advanced from 98½ to 99. General Pacific land grants from 105¾ to 105¾; do firsts, San Joaquin Branch, from 108¾ to 109; St. Paul & Minneapolis firsts from 111 to 113; St. Paul firsts, Southwestern Division, from 108¾ to 109¾; St. Paul and Sioux City from 109¾ to 110, and 110 to 110½; New York City & Northern general 6s from 52½ to 54; New York Central 6s of 1887 from 110 to 112; Northwestern consols from 133¾ to 134; Metropolitan Elevated firsts from 102 to 102¾; Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western firsts from 101¼ to 102; Kansas Pacific 6s of 1896 from 113 to 113¾; Chesapeake & Ohio, Valley, from 100 to 100¼; Denver & Rio Grande Pueblo incomes, Evansville Division, from 69 to 75; Galveston & San Antonio firsts from 103 to 104; Oregon Short Line firsts declined from 103 to 103; Harlem registered firsts from 132½ to 131½; Lake Erie & Western firsts from 102¾ to 101½; Wabash general 6s from 82¼ to 80; Winona & St. Peters seconds sold at 120¾.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Governments were irregular.

Railroad bonds were irregular.

State securities were firm.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $6,145,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101¾	4s	121¼
6s	101¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	133
4½s	110¾		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	116½	Union Pacific 6s	117¾
Erie seconds	94¾	U. P. land-grant	113
Kansas Pacific 6s	103	U. P. sinking-fund	103¾
Louisiana consols	64	Virginia 6s	35
Missouri 6s	103	Virginia consols	65
St. Joe. 6s	107	Virginia deferred	10
St. P. & K. C. firsts	110½	Tex. Pac. land-grant	15¼
Tennessee 6s, old	36¾	Tex. R'd Grand Div	82¾
Tennessee new	30		

STOCKS.

Adams	139	Northern Pac. pfd	78¾
Alton & Terre Haute	26½	Northwestern	129
Do preferred	65	Do preferred	144
American	94	New York Central	126¾
C., C. & I.	70	Ohio Central	14¾
Canada Southern	84¼	Oh

head; quality poor; common and light bacon hogs, $4.90@5.10; skips and culls, $3.50@5.00.

CATTLE—Firm at Monday's prices; receipts, 210 head; shipments, 120 head.

SHEEP—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 210 head.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300; shipments, 50; supply mainly low grades and only local trade done; prices steady, but demand confined to butchers' stock.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 900; active and higher; $5.35@5.50; bulk sales, $5.40@5.50.

SHEEP—No receipts or shipments; nominal.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 250; market slow at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,600; market firm; Philadelphias, $5.80@5.85; Yorkers, $5.75@5.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,300; market very dull; 10c off from yesterday's prices.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 9.—HOGS—Quiet and firm; common and light, $5.70@7.50; packing and butchers', $7.15@8.00; receipts, 940; shipments, 128.

LUMBER.

On the cargo market trade was slow, though there were less than a dozen vessels at the dock. We quote prices nominally;

Green piece-stuff	$12.25@12.50
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@25.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	13.00@18.00
Standard shingles	2.75@ 2.90
Extra shingles	2.85@ 2.95
Lath	3.00

Business is still active at the yards. The trade at a general meeting yesterday reduced yard prices as follows:

First, second, and third clear, 2¼4-inch	$ 53.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	47.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.50
Common dressed siding	21.50
A siding strips	20.00
A siding	31.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	34.00
Box boards, 10-inch	46.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch, rough	38.00
Board stock, 10@12-inch	33.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, Siding	17.50
Fencing, 2nd quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 3	12.50
Common boards, 12@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	16.00
Dimension stuff	16.00
Dimension stuff, 25 to 30 ft	22.50
Timbers, 1st and 2nd, 12@16 in., 18 ft	15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Pickets, square head	17.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, extra A	3.30
Shingles, standard	2.75
Cedar posts, 4 to 7-inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
Third clear	24.00
Maple, 1 to 4-inch	40.50
Maple, common	26.00
Hickory, new flooring	40.00@45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear	80.00
Black walnut, first and second, 1-inch	50.00
Black walnut, common	25.00@30.00

Following is the bulletin of the Secretary of the Board of Lumber Inspectors for May 8:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	129,057,000	73,181,000
1881	129,057,000	64,888,000
Increase	171,057,000	56,259,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	62,228,000	22,935,000
1881	61,787,000	15,535,000
Increase	341,000,000	107,070,000

LAKE RECEIPTS.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	217,874,000	96,655,000
1881	58,396,000	35,603,000
Increase	159,478,000	61,052,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 10d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn—No. 1, 5s 3d; No. 2, 5s 2d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s 6d. Lard, 56s.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Lard—Prime Western steady at 56s. Corn—Mixed steady at 5s 4½d. Turpentine spirits steady at 42s. Resin—Common steady at 9s. Wheat—Spring No. 2 dull at 9s 9d, No. 1 white dull at 10s 3d. Flour—Extra State dull at 12s 9d. Wheat—Winter dull at 10s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Evening.—COTTON—Steady at 6¾@6 15-16d; sales, 10,000; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,750.

BREADSTUFFS—Small business, at lower prices. California wheat is 9d@10s, do club, 10s@10s 3d; Corn—Western mixed 5s 4d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 41@42s.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 56s 3d.

TALLOW—Fine American, 41s 6d.

Yarns and fabrics, at Manchester firm but not much doing.

RECEIPTS PAST THREE DAYS—Wheat, 33,000 centals: American, 41,000.

ANTWERP, May 9.—PETROLEUM—17@17½f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 9—1:30 p. m.—Light rain. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat—White, 9s 9d@10s 3d; club, 10s 3d@10s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Wheat dull. Corn quiet but steady. Cargoes of coast—Wheat dull; No. 2 spring delivered at 9s 9d. California wheat—Corn—None offered. To arrive—Wheat dull and heavy; California delivered at 10s 3d. Corn—Mixed delivered 5s 3d. Corn dull and heavy; American mixed declined 6d. Pork, 82s. Lard 3d higher, at 56s 3d. Bacon—L. C., 51s 6d; S. C., 52s. Tallow higher at 41s 6d. Cheese, 63s. Beef, 120s.

LONDON, May 9.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat slow, Corn quiet but steady. Cargoes of coast—Cargoes of coast—Wheat inactive; fair average No. 2 spring, 48s 6d; fair average California, 48s. Corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat inactive; fair average quality of American spring wheat for prompt shipment, decline 6d; do American red winter, do, 2½; do for shipment during May and June, 3s 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 1d. Arrivals and negotiations are pending for another 130,000. This is spot grain, purchased by Indianapolis parties, and understood to be for country millers. The price has not transpired. This will reduce the stock of No. 2 wheat here to less than 150,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—FLOUR—Greatly depressed; to effect sales lower figures would have to be accepted; Minnesotas steady; no shipping demand. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull; declined 1@2c, closing with the decline mostly recovered; No. 2 red, grain depot, $1.45; No. 2 red, May, $1.42@1.43; June, $1.41@1.41¼; July, $1.39@1.39½; August, $1.21@1.21¼. Corn quiet, but options at the close advanced ½c; sail inland, track, 64@66c; steamer, track, 64½c; No. 3 do, 63c; do elevator, 63@63½; sail mixed May, 62@62½c; June, 63@63½c; July, 61½@63c; August, 62@62½c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 49@49½c; No. 3 do, 48@49c; mixed, 48c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $19.25@19.75; prime, $16.25@16.50. Hams—Sugar-cured, $14.00@15.00. Lard firm; kettle, $12.0c; steam, $11.75.

BUTTER—Quiet and easier; creameries, 27@32c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 32@28c; do firsts, 25@26c; dairy, 24@25c.

EGGS—Firm and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 3,700 bu; corn, 1,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—FLOUR—In fair demand but lower; XXX, $6.00@6.25; high grades, $6.37½@7.25.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; mixed steady at 62c; choice white higher, at $1.00. Oats higher; prime, 47c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $4.20@4.30.

HAY—In good demand; ordinary, $20.00@22.00; prime, $24.00@26.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, at $19.25@19.37½. Lard steady; refined tierce, 11.62½@11.75; keg, $12.00.

Bulk-meats in good demand; shoulders, loose, 8½c; shoulders, packed, 9c; sides, loose, 12½c; sides, clear rib and long clear higher, $11.87½. Hams—Sugar-cured firmer; choice canvased, 15½@16c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western sentiment, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8@10c. Sugar steady, with a fair demand; common to good common, 6½@6¾c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@7c; prime to choice, 7¼@8c; yellow clarified, 8½@9c. Molasses dull and unchanged; common reboiled, 45c; fair do, 50@55c; prime, 58@60c. Rice firmer; Louisiana, 6½@7½c.

BRAN—Higher; quoted at $1.20@1.25.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and more active; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.38¾@1.39; May, $1.38¾ bid; June, $1.38@1.38¾; July, $1.32¾@1.33; August, $1.30¾ bid. Corn—Western lower, closing firmer; mixed, spot and May, 58c asked; June, 61½@61¾c; July, 61¾@62¼c; August, 63¼@63½c; steamer, 58@58½c. Oats lower and quiet; Western white, 49@50c; mixed, 45@46c; Pennsylvania, 50@53c. Rye quiet at $1.01@1.03.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Lower; quiet; Western packed, 15@20c; fancy, 22@25c.

EGGS—Scarce, active, and firm at 17c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

SUGARS—Quiet at 8@9½c. Sugar quiet.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.23.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 27,300 bu; oats, 3,500 bu; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 13,516 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 125,750 bu; corn, 152,750 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—COTTON—Quiet and steady at 11½c.

FLOUR—Heavy; family, $5.75@6.00; fancy, $6.40@7.15.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower to sell; No. 2 red winter, $1.39@1.39¼ cash; $1.15¾ July. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 70½@70¾c cash; 75½c bid May, 77½c bid June; 63¼c July; 70¾@70¾c August. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 54c. Rye dull and lower; 80½c. Barley dull, weak, and lower; $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger; $19.25. Lard stronger; $11.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 8c; sides, clear rib, $10.70. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear, 12c.

WHISKY—Irregular and lower, at $1.12@1.14; combination sales of finished goods, 870 brls, on the basis of $1.14.

BUTTER—Easier, but not quotable lower.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 8.—FLOUR—Firm; demand moderate; spring patents, $6.50@6.62½; winter patents, $7.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn firm. Oats dull; No. 2 and extra white, 52@53c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with a fair demand; prime, $14.50@15.00. Beef firm; mess, $12.00@13.50; extra do, $13.00@14.00; extra family, $17.50@18.00.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged; choice creameries, 29@30c.

CHEESE—Choice steady.

EGGS—In fair demand; 16½@17c.

CHICAGO.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 brls and 5,500 sacks; corn, 34,000 bu; wheat, 3,800 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 625 brls; corn, 29,000; wheat, 18,000.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., May 9.—GRAIN—Corn dull and nominal; high mixed, 72½@73½c; mixed, 72¼@73¼c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 white, 52½@53c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2, 77@78c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 11,500 bu; oats, 12,350 bu; rye, 4,800 bu; barley, 2,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 475 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 9,635 bu; rye, 3,500 bu; barley, 800 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—PROVISIONS—Steady, with a good demand; nominally unchanged, except shoulders, which are higher; closed at 8c. Hams in good demand at full prices.

FLOUR—Steady, with a good demand; nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Dull and unchanged.

COTTON—Buyers and sellers apart; no sales mentioned.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 10,000 bu; shipments, 500 bu; lower and weak; No. 2 red, $1.19¾ asked cash; $1.19 asked June; No. 3, 90@97c cash; 90½c June. Corn—Receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu; steady; No. 2 mixed, 73@73½c cash and June. Oats higher; No. 2 mixed, 36½c bid cash.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 white, $1.34½; May, $1.34; June, $1.32½; July, $1.31¼ bid; August, $1.11¼; September, $1.09; the year, $1.08¾ bid; No. 2 red, $1.39; No. 3 white, $1.36. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 58½c bid; No. 3 do, 56½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 50½c bid; No. 3 do, 48½c. Rye dull and lower; 80½c. Barley dull, weak, and lower; $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Firm; Mess pork, $19.25@19.75; prime, $16.25@16.50. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½@15½c. Lard firm; kettle, $12.0c; steam, $11.75.

BUTTER—Quiet and easier; creameries, 27@32c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 32@28c; do firsts, 25@26c; dairy, 24@25c.

EGGS—Firm and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 3,700 bu; corn, 1,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—FLOUR—In fair demand but lower; XXX, $6.00@6.25; high grades, $6.37½@7.25.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; mixed steady at 62c; choice white higher, at $1.00. Oats higher; prime, 47c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $4.20@4.30.

HAY—In good demand; ordinary, $20.00@22.00; prime, $24.00@26.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, at $19.25@19.37½. Lard steady; refined tierce, 11.62½@11.75; keg, $12.00.

Bulk-meats in good demand; shoulders, loose, 8½c; shoulders, packed, 9c; sides, loose, 12½c; sides, clear rib and long clear higher, $11.87½. Hams—Sugar-cured firmer; choice canvased, 15½@16c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western sentiment, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8@10c. Sugar steady, with a fair demand; common to good common, 6½@7c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@7c; prime to choice, 7¼@8c; yellow clarified, 8½@9c. Molasses dull and unchanged; common reboiled, 45c; fair do, 50@55c; prime, 58@60c. Rice firmer; Louisiana, 6½@7½c.

BRAN—Higher; quoted at $1.20@1.25.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and more active; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.38¾@1.39; May, $1.38¾ bid; June, $1.38@1.38¾; July, $1.32¾@1.33; August, $1.30¾ bid. Corn—Western lower, closing firmer; mixed, spot and May, 58c asked; June, 61½@61¾c; July, 61¾@62¼c; August, 63¼@63½c; steamer, 58@58½c. Oats lower and quiet; Western white, 49@50c; mixed, 45@46c; Pennsylvania, 50@53c. Rye quiet at $1.01@1.03.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Lower; quiet; Western packed, 15@20c; fancy, 22@25c.

EGGS—Scarce, active, and firm at 17c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

SUGARS—Quiet at 8@9½c. Sugar quiet.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.23.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 27,300 bu; oats, 3,500 bu; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 13,516 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 125,750 bu; corn, 152,750 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—COTTON—Quiet and steady at 11½c.

FLOUR—Heavy; family, $5.75@6.00; fancy, $6.40@7.15.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower to sell; No. 2 red winter, $1.39@1.39¼ cash; $1.15¾ July. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 70½@70¾c cash; 75½c bid May, 77½c bid June; 63¼c July; 70¾@70¾c August. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 54c. Rye dull and lower; 80½c. Barley dull, weak, and lower; $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger; $19.25. Lard stronger; $11.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 8c; sides, clear rib, $10.70. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear, 12c.

WHISKY—Irregular and lower, at $1.12@1.14; combination sales of finished goods, 870 brls, on the basis of $1.14.

BUTTER—Easier, but not quotable lower.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 8.—FLOUR—Firm; demand moderate; spring patents, $6.50@6.62½; winter patents, $7.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn firm. Oats dull; No. 2 and extra white, 52@53c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with a fair demand; prime, $14.50@15.00. Beef firm; mess, $12.00@13.50; extra do, $13.00@14.00; extra family, $17.50@18.00.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged; choice creameries, 29@30c.

CHEESE—Choice steady.

EGGS—In fair demand; 16½@17c.

CHICAGO.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 brls and 5,500 sacks; corn, 34,000 bu; wheat, 3,800 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 625 brls; corn, 29,000; wheat, 18,000.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot, $1.30¾; May, $1.30¾; June, $1.30¾; July, $1.18; August, $1.13; year, $1.13. Corn steady, with a fair demand; high mixed, 75½c; No. 2 spot, 74½c; May, 73¾c; June, held 73c; July, 73c; year, 57½c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, 54c.

CLOSED—Wheat—firm; No. 2 red, spot and May, held at $1.30¾; June, $1.30¾; July, $1.18¾; August, $1.13¾; year, $1.13¾. Corn firmer; No. 2 spot, 74½c; May, 74@74½c; June, 73¾c; July, 73½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, none.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., May 9.—GRAIN—Corn dull and nominal; high mixed, 72½@73½c; mixed, 72¼@73¼c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 white, 52½@53c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2, 77@78c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 11,500 bu; oats, 12,350 bu; rye, 4,800 bu; barley, 2,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 475 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 9,635 bu; rye, 3,500 bu; barley, 800 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—PROVISIONS—Steady, with a good demand; nominally unchanged, except shoulders, which are higher; closed at 8c. Hams in good demand at full prices.

FLOUR—Steady, with a good demand; nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Dull and unchanged.

COTTON—Buyers and sellers apart; no sales mentioned.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 10,000 bu; shipments, 500 bu; lower and weak; No. 2 red, $1.19¾ asked cash; $1.19 asked June; No. 3, 90@97c cash; 90½c June. Corn—Receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu; steady; No. 2 mixed, 73@73½c cash and June. Oats higher; No. 2 mixed, 36½c bid cash.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 white, $1.34½; May, $1.34; June, $1.32½; July, $1.31¼ bid; August, $1.11¼; September, $1.09; the year, $1.08¾ bid; No. 2 red, $1.39; No. 3 white, $1.36. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 58½c bid; No. 3 do, 56½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 50½c bid; No. 3 do, 48½c. Rye dull and lower; 80½c. Barley dull, weak, and lower; $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Firm; Mess pork, $19.25@19.75; prime, $16.25@16.50. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½@15½c. Lard firm; kettle, $12.0c; steam, $11.75.

BUTTER—Quiet and easier; creameries, 27@32c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 32@28c; do firsts, 25@26c; dairy, 24@25c.

EGGS—Firm and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 3,700 bu; corn, 1,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—FLOUR—In fair demand but lower; XXX, $6.00@6.25; high grades, $6.37½@7.25.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; mixed steady at 62c; choice white higher, at $1.00. Oats higher; prime, 47c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $4.20@4.30.

HAY—In good demand; ordinary, $20.00@22.00; prime, $24.00@26.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, at $19.25@19.37½. Lard steady; refined tierce, 11.62½@11.75; keg, $12.00.

Bulk-meats in good demand; shoulders, loose, 8½c; shoulders, packed, 9c; sides, loose, 12½c; sides, clear rib and long clear higher, $11.87½. Hams—Sugar-cured firmer; choice canvased, 15½@16c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western sentiment, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8@10c. Sugar steady, with a fair demand; common to good common, 6½@7c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@7c; prime to choice, 7¼@8c; yellow clarified, 8½@9c. Molasses dull and unchanged; common reboiled, 45c; fair do, 50@55c; prime, 58@60c. Rice firmer; Louisiana, 6½@7½c.

BRAN—Higher; quoted at $1.20@1.25.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and more active; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.38¾@1.39; May, $1.38¾ bid; June, $1.38@1.38¾; July, $1.32¾@1.33; August, $1.30¾ bid. Corn—Western lower, closing firmer; mixed, spot and May, 58c asked; June, 61½@61¾c; July, 61¾@62¼c; August, 63¼@63½c; steamer, 58@58½c. Oats lower and quiet; Western white, 49@50c; mixed, 45@46c; Pennsylvania, 50@53c. Rye quiet at $1.01@1.03.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Lower; quiet; Western packed, 15@20c; fancy, 22@25c.

EGGS—Scarce, active, and firm at 17c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

SUGARS—Quiet at 8@9½c. Sugar quiet.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.23.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 27,300 bu; oats, 3,500 bu; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 13,516 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 125,750 bu; corn, 152,750 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—COTTON—Quiet and steady at 11½c.

FLOUR—Heavy; family, $5.75@6.00; fancy, $6.40@7.15.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower to sell; No. 2 red winter, $1.39@1.39¼ cash; $1.15¾ July. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 70½@70¾c cash; 75½c bid May, 77½c bid June; 63¼c July; 70¾@70¾c August. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 54c. Rye dull and lower; 80½c. Barley dull, weak, and lower; $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger; $19.25. Lard stronger; $11.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 8c; sides, clear rib, $10.70. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear, 12c.

WHISKY—Irregular and lower, at $1.12@1.14; combination sales of finished goods, 870 brls, on the basis of $1.14.

BUTTER—Easier, but not quotable lower.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 8.—FLOUR—Firm; demand moderate; spring patents, $6.50@6.62½; winter patents, $7.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn firm. Oats dull; No. 2 and extra white, 52@53c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with a fair demand; prime, $14.50@15.00. Beef firm; mess, $12.00@13.50; extra do, $13.00@14.00; extra family, $17.50@18.00.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged; choice creameries, 29@30c.

CHEESE—Choice steady.

EGGS—In fair demand; 16½@17c.

CHICAGO.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 brls and 5,500 sacks; corn, 34,000 bu; wheat, 3,800 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 625 brls; corn, 29,000; wheat, 18,000.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot, $1.30¾; May, $1.30¾; June, $1.30¾; July, $1.18; August, $1.13; year, $1.13. Corn steady, with a fair demand; high mixed, 75½c; No. 2 spot, 74½c; May, 73¾c; June, held 73c; July, 73c; year, 57½c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, 54c.

CLOSED—Wheat—firm; No. 2 red, spot and May, held at $1.30¾; June, $1.30¾; July, $1.18¾; August, $1.13¾; year, $1.13¾. Corn firmer; No. 2 spot, 74½c; May, 74@74½c; June, 73¾c; July, 73½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, none.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., May 9.—GRAIN—Corn dull and nominal; high mixed, 72½@73½c; mixed, 72¼@73¼c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 white, 52½@53c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2, 77@78c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 11,500 bu; oats, 12,350 bu; rye, 4,800 bu; barley, 2,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 475 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 9,635 bu; rye, 3,500 bu; barley, 800 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—PROVISIONS—Steady, with a good demand; nominally unchanged, except shoulders, which are higher; closed at 8c. Hams in good demand at full prices.

FLOUR—Steady, with a good demand; nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Dull and unchanged.

COTTON—Buyers and sellers apart; no sales mentioned.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 10,000 bu; shipments, 500 bu; lower and weak; No. 2 red, $1.19¾ asked cash; $1.19 asked June; No. 3, 90@97c cash; 90½c June. Corn—Receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu; steady; No. 2 mixed, 73@73½c cash and June. Oats higher; No. 2 mixed, 36½c bid cash.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 white, $1.34½; May, $1.34; June, $1.32½; July, $1.31¼ bid; August, $1.11¼; September, $1.09; the year, $1.08¾ bid; No. 2 red, $1.39; No. 3 white, $1.36. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 58½c bid; No. 3 do, 56½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 50½c bid; No. 3 do, 48½c. Rye dull and lower; 80½c. Barley dull, weak, and lower; $1.05.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat nominal; No. 1 hard Duluth held at $1.58. Corn dull; selling car-lots at 90c. Other grains neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; $1.23 @1.24. Corn dull; 71@73½c. Oats dull; 51@56c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn quiet and scarce; Western mixed, 85c.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, May 9.—COTTON—Nothing doing; not receipts, 881; exports, coastwise, 955; stock, 19,272.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 855; gross, 1,310; sales, 1,500; stock, 125,038.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—COTTON—Higher; middling, 12c; sales, 700; receipts, 4,000; shipments, 2,000; stock, 34,500.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 9.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates unsettled; closed at 72¾c; refined, 75c. Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 9.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 74¾c; highest, 74¾c; lowest, 72½c; closed at 72¾c; shipments, 60,487 brls; charters, 22,192 brls; runs, 70,040 brls.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 9.—PETROLEUM—Another decline; opened at 74½c; highest, 76½c; lowest, 73½c; closing at 73½c; sales, 2,618,000 brls; total shipments yesterday, 76,359 brls; charters, 61,300 brls.

WOOL.

BOSTON, May 9.—WOOL—Steady; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 41@43c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 40@ 41½c; combing delaine, 42@43c; unwashed fleeces, 25@ 35c for fine and medium grades; pulled, 29@40c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—WOOL—Market nominally unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Exports cotton goods for the past week have been 6,305 packages, and since Jan. 1, 1882, amount to 87,281 packages, against 54,135 last year and 33,973 in 1880; market exceedingly quiet.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Dull at 48c.

A DESPERATE MOTHER.

Deserted by Her Husband, She Determined to Kill Her Children—She Succeeded in Murdering One and Inflicting More or Less Serious Wounds on the Others.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 9.—A shocking murder occurred early this morning in a tenement-house on Warrenton place, leading from Warrenton street, South End. The murderess is Mary Konig, a German, who killed her youngest child and attempted to kill her three other children. The woman was probably temporarily insane, her insanity being caused by domestic trouble. About a year ago her husband left her, and, although he has contributed to the support of the family, he has lived elsewhere. He visited the house quite often, however, frequently spending a few hours there on Sundays; but, but in spite of his wife's efforts to induce him to return, he could not be persuaded to do so. Last evening Mrs. Konig seemed much troubled about something, and carried a good deal. When the children went to bed she insisted upon their drinking something which she had prepared, and it is probable that, in anticipation of the act which she was about to commit, she desired to put them into under the influence of some narcotic. About half-past 6 o'clock this morning the oldest boy, Emil, who is 17 years old, and his brother Alfred, who is 10 years old, were awakened by cries from their sister Mary, a girl of 13, who with her mother and the youngest child August, a boy 5 years of age, occupied the adjoining room. Emil hurried into the room and found that his mother was trying to kill her daughter Mary, and he pulled her away from the bed on which the girl was lying and held her until assistance was obtained. It was then found that the boy was choking to death from a cut in the throat, which had also cut her daughter's throat, but the girl was taken to the City Hospital, and it is thought she will recover. While held by her son Mrs. Konig made numerous cuts in the left leg just below the knee, evidently with the intention of cutting an artery and thus ending her life. It was also found that the two boys, Emil and Alfred, each had a dozen or more slight cuts in the arms, which must have been made while they were asleep. The weapon used by the woman in her attacks upon the children and herself was a small pocketknife which she took from the vest pocket of her son Alfred during the night. Had she been provided with a more efficient weapon her own life and that of the three remaining children would undoubtedly have been sacrificed. Mrs. Konig was taken into custody by officers of Station 4, and on reaching the station-house said she intended to take the life of her children and then put an end to her own life, claiming that this desperate course was the result of being deserted by her husband, whom she thought did not fully appreciate the love of the family that they deserved. Mrs. Konig is about 46 years old, five feet and one inch in hight, and rather slight. Her son says she has always treated her children kindly, and never arranged for murder. The Central Court this afternoon. Thinly clad, her hair disheveled, the marks of blood still plainly visible about her finger-nails and hands, and with a wild, staring look in her eyes, she presented a pitiable appearance. When her name was called she arose with the assistance of a Constable, and it required several moments to make her understand the nature of the charge. Guilty was charged, and to ascertain whether or not she desired examination. Finally, in a voice hardly above a whisper, she said she would waive examination, and was fully committed to jail without bail to await the action of the grand jury.

MADISON, WIS.

Teachers' Certificates—Articles of Association Filed—A Dog War.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 9.—The State Superintendent of Public Instruction announced today that teachers applying for State certificates will be examined at Madison Aug. 9 to 12 inclusive.

Articles of association were filed today in the Secretary of State's office of the Eau Claire Schützen Verein.

There is a lively war going on here over dogs in the State-House Park. There is a law against dogs unattended being in the park because they worry the squirrels, which are exceedingly tame and carefully protected by the State. During the last week a one-armed soldier, who is a dead shot, has been engaged to shoot all dogs venturing within the fifteen-acre patch. The dog-owners have held an indignation meeting, and several prominent attorneys proffer their services gratis to prosecute the Superintendent of Public Property. That functionary is out tonight in a bulletin announcing that he is bolstered by the opinion of the Attorney-General, and breathing open defiance to dogs and dog-owners.

ELEGANT LEISURE.

Or the Trials of a Foreign Diplomat—Swell Chaps.

The following interesting sketch of the ills of those swell legation fellows at Washington is given by a correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser:*

To the world outside of Washington, which has an insane reverence for important dignity, it may seem that two young diplomatists from here from abroad in official capacities are overwhelmed with business in every conceivable shape. No doubt they fancy (that is, the outside world) that these foreign chaps get up early in the morning, by the bright light, and are kept busy till a late hour in the evening in sending important private communications to their home Governments about the condition of republicanism in the United States, and the

...UNE BRANCH OFFICES.

...DER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR ...rous patrons throughout the city and sub... ...ve established Branch Offices, as desc... ...ow, where advertisements will be taken for ...rice as charged at the Main Office, and will ...d until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

...AGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—...enry J. Bosk with Druggist.

...TY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Book...ellers and Stationers.

...A-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Jedson ...Jacobus, Druggist.

...THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. ...Buchman, Druggist.

OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Oakland—G.Q.Dow & Co.

WEST DIVISION.

...T MADISON-ST., corner Curtis—Frank ...wash, Druggist.

...LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreib... ...Co., Druggist.

...HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. ...Drexel, Druggist.

...MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. ...ick, Druggist.

...HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James ...Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

...MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. ...ainwright, Druggist.

...LSTED-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. ...onnischsen, Druggist.

...LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Her... ...ey, Jeweler, Near Dealer, and Fancy Goods.

...H HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August ...acobson, Druggist.

...ST., corner Western-av.—John ...ayers, Druggist.

...LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. ...Drexel, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

...TH CLARK-ST., corner Division—L. Bur... ...ingham & Co., Druggists.

...RABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. ...Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

...ARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Good... ...rich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

...ENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST. ...Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

...W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and ...Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

...ON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, ...Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

...—ABOUT $300 INCASED IN A ...mmere parasol-cover. Finder will confer a ...or on a very needy person besides being ...rewarded. Address D 55, Tribune office.

...—IN CORRIDOR OF POST-OF... ...a black spring overcoat. Reward will be ...eturn to E. L. PRUSSING, Twenty-fourth ...

...—OR STOLEN—MAY 7, A LIGHT... ...red colt, short tail, and branded on left ...letters J R; also, red and white cow, mil... ...e teats. Finder will be rewarded by return... ...to HENRY WISE, brick row, Fifty-fourth ...Ft. W. & C. R'y track.

...—BETWEEN NORTH LA SALLE ... Elm-sts. and Van Buren-st. and Michigan-... day night, a red leather bag containing a num... ...ers and a number of private papers. Reward ...eturn to Cashier, Tribune office.

...—ON STATE-ST., NEAR MADI... ...on, Tuesday evening, a lady's pocketbook con... ...a small amount of money. Finder will receive ...and reward by leaving it at 75 Madison-st.

...RSES AND CARRIAGES.

...IDOW LADY WILL SELL FOR ...he-third value the contents of her late ...reside stable, consisting of the best and best... ...tting mares Emily A. and Emilie; they have ...been together and single on the roads here ...years; they cost $1,000; will sell the two for ...00; I will now sell them for $600 apiece, or the ...team. Emily A. is 6 years old, sired by Good ...Volunteer, dam Josie Woodruff, Kyadort, Emilie, ...three heats in 2:27, 2:29¼, and 2:30¾ last sum... ...ill show a full mile now in 2:36 or no sale. ...Josie, 7 years old, sired by Pelham's Hambletonian, ...Nonpareil; Emilie showed miles last summer ...2:35; will show a full mile now in 2:35 or no ...they trotted together to a top buggy in 2:34¼, the ...last heat in 2:32¾, without a break. They were ...Emily A. by D. B. Cunningham, of West ...N. Y.; Emilie by John Kyadort, of the same ...N. Y. They are warranted sound and kind; a ...to drive them single or double. They are not ...of anything, and are perfect beauties. The ...wing names and tails, and drive together like ...; can show a mile to top buggy in 2:35, cheap, ...the fast and well-known trotting gelding Will ...7 years old, cost $1,400, will now take $600; sired ...son of Hendrie's dam by Alexander's Norman; ...to Chief; bred by C. W. Preston, Greenpoint, ...trot all day; showed four heats in 2:34, 2:32½, ...2:29¾; will step a mile any day; warrant him ...and kind and a fine family horse; a lady can ...him; not afraid of the cars—in fact, a perfect ...to drive them single or double. Imported ...clothing and blankets and sheets; two New ...buggies, one seller, cost $300; one 2-seat ...N. B.—Any one riding after this stock will be ...attached to them, as they are a choice lot. Will ...cheap together. Will show them single and ...them in every way. Neither of them has a ...; as they never trotted for money, and they are ...er form and can trot fast or safe when you ... Will give ten days' trial. Call at private ...No. 419 State-st., groom in attend... No. 52 Harrison-st.

...GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE ...ill sell his high-bred and high-trotting bay ...tail, sired by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady ...ie, first dam by Grey Eagle, the great 4-mile ...second dam sire of the imported Messenger, ...dam by Piedmont, son of Almont. ...terial is 5 years old, 16 hands high, rangy built, ...nominal gaits, shows his true breeding and ...qualities. He is a natural born trotter; he can ...any day and show a full mile in 2:30, and is ...ended to others as a perfect family horse and ...mind; he trotted three heats at Lexington, Ky., ...2:32¾, and 2:29¾, at which time the owner paid ...for him, and now $600 will buy him. ...e, the stylish and fast-trotting horse Young ...; have driven and sold to Young Caswell, the ...w Jackson son of Young Bashaw, progenitor of ...Clay and Bashaw families of trotters. Young ...owned 3 years old, 1876 hands high, is ...; has full mane and tail, fine style and action, ...ay and trot all day, is an excellent pole horse, ...to ride and last but not least is a matched race ...trial in 2:38¾; he took first premium at a county ...in Kentucky as the handsomest and fastest ...colt; he can show a mile to beat 2:40 or no ...; he is warranted to show all his heats be... ...:30 or no sale, and warranted perfectly sound ...kind; a lady can drive him. His cost $1,150 last ...in Kentucky, and now $350 will buy him. ...o an elegant top-buggy harness, robes, etc., at ...own price, as I sail for Europe next month and ...sell. Call at private stables No. 7 East Thir... ...st., near Michigan-av.

...RARE CHANCE—$300 WILL BUY ...an elegant top-buggy in good order, cost $450; ...ine, cost $400. It is an extra fine buggy made to ...; it is the property of a lady who has no use for ...must sell it. Call on owner at residence, 1324 ...gan-av., near Twelfth-st.

...LANEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 390 AND ...396 Wabash-av., have on hand a large stock of ...os, coupes, landaulettes, 4 and 6 seat rockaways, ...ston-top carriages, end-spring and side-spring ...s, phaetons, T-carts, Surreys, harness, etc.; also ...mber of good second-hand carriages and buggies ...prices.

...ON'T BUY A CARRIAGE, PHAETON, ...or buggy without seeing the large stock in ... RICHARDS' repository, 218 and 218 Wabash-av.

...FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—TWO ...fine Clydesdale mares, 1,600 lbs each, 7 years old; ...band, 1,350 lbs each, black and gray, very fine ...age team; two single drivers and one small pony ...; one 2-30 groom pacer. C. M. HILL, at doctor's ..., 127½ West Madison-st.

...FOR SALE—A COUPE ROCKAWAY IN ...perfect order, the finest coupe horse in the city, ...rubber-trimmed harness; sold for want of use; ...sell together or separate. Call at DR. SOMERS' ...in Grand Pacific Hotel, on Jackson-st.

...GALE & CO. SELL THE BEST CAR... ...riages of all kinds the cheapest. 251 State-st.

...HANDSOME TOP PHAETON AND A ...gentle bay horse; also a large 1,500-pound ...e horse. Will sell separate at a sacrifice, as I ...o further use for them. 48 Harrison-st., near ...

...HAVE A FINE LOT OF PHAETONS, ...amp-seats, and fine driving buggies at fair figures. ...HAYDE, 1458 Wabash-av.

...WANTED—A PONY PHAETON IN ...good repair. Address D 68, Tribune office.

...MULE TEAMS FOR SALE—1 HEAVY ...team, 1 young team 3 years old, one 3-gizzen hack. ...ewberry-av.

...0 BUYS A NO. 1 BUSINESS HORSE. ...Also have handsome top side-bar buggy; will ...separate as a bargain; have no use for them. ...dence, 45 Harrison-st., near State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...LL KINDS OF ENGLISH PORTLAND ...cement paving; sidewalks, driveways, basement ...s in private residences, stores, breweries, mash... ...se, etc. Figures given and contracts taken for ...ent paving in any part of the United States. All ...k fully guaranteed. Address J. S. HUELBUT, ...ager, Room 16, 116 Washington-st., Chicago.

...RESPONSIBLE YOUNG MAN AND ...wife without children will take charge of a fur... ...ed residence during absence of owners for the ...mer months; this service to be accepted in lieu ...ent. Satisfactory reference. Address D 34, Tri... ...office.

...BARGAIN—MEMBERSHIP TO CHI... ...cago Mining Board and American Exchange, ...York, for $250 cash, if taken this week. D be... ...tune office.

...GOLDSMID, LATE 99 MADISON-ST., ...will be found at Fifth National Loan Office, 152 ...h Clark-st., after May 1. All pledges may be re... ...ed or redeemed.

...GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW; ...124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 10 years' ...erience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

...LL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ...roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. ...LKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington.

...WANTED—SOME CHRISTIAN FAM... ...ily to adopt a beautiful boy 2 months old. Ad... ...s D 56, Tribune office.

...WANTED—A RUBBER-TIRE STEEL- ...spoke bicycle; state size, condition, and price. ...dress O A 74, Tribune office.

...WANTED—A PATENT. WILL BUY ...or pay royalty. State nature of patent or so ...wer. Address CAPITAL, Tribune office.

...$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE ...above reward for any case of Rheumatism or ...ralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case ...Diphtheria or Croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner ...ny and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and re... ...e and remove any annoying growth of bone or ...cle in man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. Will ...und the money for any failure.

ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO., 81 Wabash-av., Chicago.

...For sale by all druggists.

MUSICAL.

...WANTED — CHORISTERS, LADIES ...and gentlemen, for Saint opera; city engage... ...nt for summer season. Call at STORY & CAMP'S ...sic store from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. this day.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 9 Washington-st.:

NORTH SIDE HOUSES.

ERIE-ST.—East of State, south front, fine 3-story and basement brown-stone house, with brown stone trimmings, 25 feet front; can be bought at a bargain and possession obtained at once.

DEARBORN-AV.—Elegant 2-story and basement brown stone-front, 70 feet deep, with parlors, dining-room, and library on main floor, fine billiard-room, cellar, etc.; main story is finished in hard wood, and the entire house is in perfect order.

DEARBORN-AV.—Between Goethe and Schiller-sts., fine 2-story and basement brown-stone house, with L (5 rooms deep); lot 31x150 feet.

DEARBORN-AV.—South of Chicago, 3-story and basement brown stone house, with lot; price $13,000.

DEARBORN-AV.—North of Chicago, 2-story and basement marble-front house, 2 rooms deep; $7,000.

DEARBORN-AV.—Between Division and Goethe-sts., 3-story and basement brown stone house, with good barn; $17,000, on easy terms.

DEARBORN-AV.—Between Division and Elm-sts., 2-story, basement, and sub-cellar stone-front house; gas-fixtures, screens, storm-doors, and modern conveniences, lot 25x150 feet; $19,000.

DEARBORN-AV.—Near Benton-place, 2-story and basement brick house containing 14 rooms, lot 24x161 feet; $14,000.

DEARBORN-AV.—Between Elm and Division-sts., story and basement octagon front; 10-room house, with modern conveniences; $15,000.

DEARBORN-AV.—Between Division and Goethe-sts., 2-story frame house, lot 25x132 feet; $7,500.

LA SALLE-ST.—2-story brown-stone front near Oak.

LA SALLE-ST.—Near Elm, first-class 3-story and basement brick house and barn.

LA SALLE-ST.—Near Elm, first-class 3-story and basement octagon front; 10-room house containing 14 rooms, lot 24x161 feet; $14,000.

INDIANA-AV.—Between Dearborn and State, 3-story and basement octagon-front brick houses, 9 rooms each; $8,500 each.

FREDERICK-ST.—Just off Clark, double brick house, hall in centre, lot 103x174 feet.

SUPERIOR-ST.—Between Dearborn and State, 3-story and basement bricks, all modern conveniences.

WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST. Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

...W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and ...Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

...ON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, ...Post-Office and Druggist.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE — YOUR ...choice in ...LOTS IN 10 NEW SUBDIVISIONS. ...Lots in 10 new subdivisions. ...Lots in 10 new subdivisions. ...We have a chain of subdivisions in and around the ...city from which any one can select who desires ...a cheap and pleasant home for himself and ...family or a profitable investment on very easy ...payments; we make all of our lots very inviting, ...planting trees, building sidewalks, etc.; every ...lot and undertake is a success, as we study the com... ...fort and welfare of all our purchasers; we have a list ...of over 400 who have bought from us. Plats, showing ...location of lots, free to every one. Open Wednes... ...day and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. ...H. D. LOOMIS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER ...of Forty-fifth-st., 80x189. ...Michigan-av., north of Forty-fifth-st., 54x189. ...Sale-st., north of Forty-ninth, 75x165. ...Prairie-av., north of Twenty-fifth-st., 30 feet. ...Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-seventh-st., 25 feet. ...Lake-av., 2 will sell cheap. ...Oak-st., east of Prairie-av., 25x125. ...Prairie-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 25x125. ...Twenty-fifth-st., near Portland-av., 25x125. ...Washington-av., north of Fifty-seventh-st., 100 feet; this is very desirable for first-class residences. ...Ride Park-av., near Forty-eighth-st., 100 feet to ...Madison-av.; a bargain.

ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THESE ARE BARGAINS— ...132x144 feet on Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st., only $180 per foot. This is choice and very cheap. ...40x189 feet on Cornelia-av., corner Ninety-ninth-st. This is fine business property and will pay well to im... ...prove now. ...40x189 feet corner Wabash-av. and Eda or Thirty-sixth-st. Only $60 per foot if taken immediately. ...Fifth-av. between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., $60 per foot. This is a bargain. ...22x120 on State-st., near Forty-second, $90 per foot. Easy terms. ...Lake-st. west of Sheffield, $50 per foot. ...42x132 feet on Prairie-av., corner Forty-fourth-st. This is very fine property and cheap. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS FRONT... ...Beverly-st., near Lincoln-av ..... $ 700 ...Racine-av., near Racine-av ..... 600 ...Hoffman-av., near Racine-av ..... 555 ...Lincoln-av., near Diversy-st ..... 600 ...Lavina-st., near Marianna-st ..... 225 ...Marianna-st., near Lincoln-av ..... 200 ...Noble-av., corner of Sheffield, 50 feet ..... 1,100 ...Noble-square, corner of Cornelia-st., very cheap. ...Above are all near churches, schools, and street-cars, and beyond fire limits; lake water. ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—1912 WABASH-AV., TWO-story and basement brick; brick barn. ...346 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement dwelling, 50-foot lot; brick barn. ...Possession can be obtained of either of these. In... ...quire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS, ATTENTION ...—Lot 132x167; a choice corner on Western-av., ...as they never trotted for money, and they are ...er form and can trot fast or safe when you ... Will give ten days' trial. Call at private ...No. 419 State-st., groom in attend... No. 52 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY STONE-front dwelling, 278 Calumet-av.; easy terms. GEORGE S. BULLOCK, 120 State-st.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV.—FOUR OF ...the choicest business lots on the avenue, ...just south of the old entrance to Lincoln Park. ...Title is an elegant residence property, 4 corners. ...H. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—586 VAN BUREN-ST., ...2-story and basement stone-front dwelling and ...barn. F. H. WATKINS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—63 FEET CORNER ...Twelfth-st. and Wabash-av.; improved. Inquire ...of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — A 99 YEARS' LEASE, ...without revaluation, of 75 feet on Michigan-av., ...north of Twelfth-st., at 6 per cent on present value. JOS. R. PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV., NEAR VAN ...Buren-st.—20 feet, vacant. F. A. HENSHAW, ...170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR ...Peck-court—40x100 feet, unimproved; offered for ...7 days at a very low price. Inquire today of ...R. M. SHERWOOD, 77 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DOCK LOT, 300 ...feet, on river near Eighteenth-st., with railroad ...track in lot. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., ...Room 6.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—NORTH ...Wells-st., near Goethe—2-story frame, 22x30, and ...lot 22x80, $2,000; for 3 days only. PETERSON & BAY, ...120 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000—PRAIRIE-AV.—A 2-...story and basement brick house; frame barn; lot ...24x100 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A ...clear vacant lot, new 10-room house and lot near ...Calumet. Address O A 71, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:

LARGE BRICK HOUSE—With large brick barn, located on a very desirable corner on south side; 60x170 feet. The surrounding residences are mostly new. The house was built several years ago by Barnham & Root, and is one of their best plans; modern hall and stairway; fireplace and wooden mantel in the hall; dining-room and kitchen on the floor with the parlors and library; laundry, furnace-room, cellar, coal-room, ash-pits, etc., in the basement. Abundance of light and sunshine. House has south exposure.

NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT; heated by steam; lot 50x160 feet, with fine barn; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; modern house in all respects; handsomely frescoed.

MICHIGAN-AV.—35-foot house, near Eighteenth-st., 3 rooms deep; also an octagon stone-front house in same vicinity.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Near Twentieth-st., brick house, 25 feet wide, 2-story, basement, and mansard; heated by steam; brick barn, 20x30 feet; very fine dining-room on parlor floor, finished in cherry, with furniture to match. Price $25,000. Possession can be had immediately. A rare opportunity to secure a moderate priced home in the very best location in Chicago. The keys to this house are in my possession, and I will be pleased to show it at any time to parties wishing to buy.

FOR SALE — WEST MADISON-ST., near Western—2-story houses and lot, $6,000. ...61x150 ft., Dearborn-av., corner Division-st., price $30 per ft. ...40x100, nice corner, Dearborn-av., $6,750. ...50x118 to alley, North State-st., $135 per ft. ...26x165, Oak-st., east of Rush, $120 per ft. ...24x165, Oakwood-st., east of Rush, $110 per ft. ...50x104, Pearson-st., near Cass, $4,000. ...50x150, La Salle-st., near North-av., east front, price 150 per ft. ...50x150, La Salle-st., near Schiller, $148 per ft. ...50x130, Clark-st., opposite main entrance to Lincoln Park, $200 per ft. ...150x120, north west corner Eugenie and North Franklin-sts., running through to Hammond, $80 per ft. ...52x130, corner North Clark-st. and Grant-place, $2,101. ...117x125, corner Madison-st. and Ashland-av., $300 per ft. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9:

Thirty-fifth-st. boulevard, 151 feet front by 181 feet on Forest-av., corner, at a great bargain.

Forest-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. boulevard, 98 feet by 330 feet deep, 2 fronts, only $45 per foot each front. Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. boulevard; splendid lots only $100 per foot.

Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., lots 25x161; $85 per foot.

State-st., near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, 6 acres; the finest property and best bargain on the South Side, either in city or suburb.

Stewart-av., near Fifty-fifth-st., 50 feet; want an offer; will sell it cheap.

Several houses from $3,000 up on the South Side; some very desirable bargains.

FOR SALE—60x150 TO ALLEY, NORTH ...Clark-st., near Chicago-av., with 3 brick buildings, will be sold cheap to close an estate; $35,000.

Fine 3-story and basement brick, Dearborn-av., south of Chicago; rented for $3,850; price $39,000.

50x70, northwest corner Dearborn-av. and Huron-st., with 4 2-story brick buildings; rented for $3,850; price $40,000.

Five 3-story marble-fronts, West Madison-st., corner; rented for $6,850; price $80,000. If you are looking for good investments investigate the above list.

E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.:

548 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement stone-front residence; brick barn; lot 24½x165.

Indiana-av., near Van Buren-st., 14-room stone-front residence; brick barn; all in first-class repair.

528 and 530 West Erie-st., 2-story frames; well rented; a good investment.

FOR SALE—BY SCHRADER BROS., 178 Dearborn-st.:

160 feet on State-st., near Seventeenth.

80 feet on State-st., north of Twelfth.

40 feet on State-st., improved, near Harmon-court.

70 feet on Market-st., south of Madison.

80 feet on North State-st., near Superior.

Splendid feet on North Halsted-st., Lake View, with dwelling.

FOR SALE—BY LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

2,000—2228 Prairie-av., east front, 25x135, with good two-story and basement house, 10 rooms, bath-room, sink, frame barn; will rent for $200 per year; must be sold; a great bargain.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV.—AN ELEGANT residence, containing 16 rooms, five rooms on first floor; well built and fine finish; lot 30x140 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—308 MICHIGAN-AV.—3-story and basement residence; mansard roof; 16 feet front; brick barn in rear; a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, 69 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—12 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY ...attic and basement marble-front residence, ...fronting Union Park. ...Possession can be obtained of either of these. In... ...quire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST.—WEST OF ...Ashland-av., corner, 72x125 feet. F. T. HEN... ...SHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NOW IS A ...chance to secure one of the best business corners ...at the Stock-Yards. Apply at 4151 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY COTTAGE OF 12 ...rooms, arranged for two families. Look at it. ...549 Hubbard-st.; only $2,350. R. KENNEDY, 175 La ...Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET, IMPROVED, ON ...Canal-st., between Madison and Washington. ...160x125 on Wallace-st., 1 block from Archer-av., ...suitable for manufacturing purposes. GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE, TWELVE ...rooms, on lake front. Can't be beat for the ...money. Look at it. 3417 South Park-av. Keys at ...24th, opposite. Owner 167 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—19 LOTS ON TOLMAN AND ...North-aves., a block east of Humboldt Park. ...Will sell all or a part at a bargain. Who wants them. ...This is a bargain for a party wanting to retail. O. N. ...WELLS & CO., Room 3, 102 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—60 LOTS IN THE VICINI... ...ty of Walker Park, on Division, Hoyne, Robey, ...and Crystal-sts. One-quarter cash, balance 1, 2, and ...3 years; 6 per cent. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. G. ...NEWBURG, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — HURON-ST., NEAR ...La Salle—Storage, 9 large rooms for half former value; will pay ...liberal profit to retail. ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dear... ...born-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COTTAGE OF 7 ...rooms and lot, Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st.; only $2,700. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAU... ...tiful lot, 173 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the ...bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $10 down, $5 monthly; ...these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap rail... ...road fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without any money down, or ...build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am build... ...ing ten cottages, with 7 rooms; price of cottage and ...lot $1,050; only $250 down and $10 monthly for bal... ...ance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your ...own. Come in any day at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. and see ...the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE — LAKE VIEW RESI... ...dences: ...437 Racine-av., 7-room house..... $2,300 ...307 Lewis-st., 5-room cottage..... 1,500 ...273 Lewis-st., 5-room cottage..... 1,500 ...1234 Seminary-place, new 2-story house arranged ...for two families..... 3,000 ...Melrose-st., near Evanston-av., 14-room house; ...40-ft lot; a pleasant home..... 6,500 ...1245 Wolfram-st., new 6-room cottage, with lot ...25 or 50x135; monthly payments ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION—YOU WHO ...are looking for a home or an investment. Please ...to investigate the advantages of Downer's Grove. ...We are offering the largest and best located lots for ...the least money and on easiest terms of any men in ...the business; 4000 lots (5x130) are the best savings ...bank you can patronize. Call on F. R. HAWLEY, 150 ...Dearborn-st., for catalogue, etc., or send your ad... ...dress to me, and I'll give you some valuable informa... ...tion free. FRED. W. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON ARCHER-...ave.; near Brighton. ...5 acres, Seventy-ninth-st., near Railroad-av. ...5 acres, Sixty-third-st., near Woodlawn-av. ...1 acre on Woodlawn-av., corner Sixty-second-st.; ...beautiful grove lot. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES CORNER TRACY-...av. and depot of Eastern Illinois and Grand ...Trunk R. R., all ready for retailing; a bargain. ...HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS ...in Taylor's Addition, situated in the centre of ...this new manufacturing city. This property is rapidly ...in reasing in value. Title perfect. D. S. TAY-...LOR, 167 Dearborn-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—AT WAUKEGAN—VERY ...desirable 3-story frame dwelling-house; ten ...rooms; splendid cellar, well, cistern, and barn; fruits ...of all kinds large lot; centrally located. This is a ...great bargain. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., ...Room 9.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES CORNER STONY ...Island-boulevard and Seventy-first-st. ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT ...Hinsdale on easy terms; lots on all time, and ...money loaned for improvement. G. J. STOUGH, 232 ...La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A 5-ACRE TRACT ON SIX-...tieth-st. between South Park and Cottage Grove-...avs., at a great bargain for cash. Address D 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE 2-STORY BRICK ...on School-st., near Fifty-first., only $1,350; must ...be sold at once. JEROME P. BOWES, 94 Washington-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—39 LOTS AT GRAND ...Crossing, at such figures as will pay a liberal ...profit to retail. ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOMEST 40 ACRES ...for subdivision in Cook County; right at station; ...bargain. 125 Clark-st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS AT IRVING ...Park, $50 to $75 each. Inquire of GEO. G. NEW-...BURY, 164 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMS! FARMS! FARMS! ...Headquarters for Lake County (Illinois) farms, ...ranging from 10 to 500 acres. Call and get suited. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP IF TAKEN ...soon, a large tract of land in Central Wisconsin, ...convenient to railroad. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La ...Salle-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 78, 81, and 85 East Van Buren-st.; permanent and ...reliable; established in 1870; advances made; in... ...creased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ...etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low ...rates. GEORGE PARRY, 155 and 159 West Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY— ...Owners having business property for sale can ...find ready-cash customers by leaving the same for ...sale with JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, CITY ...and suburban houses and lots to sell. We ...have customers for desirable property. Please send ...us descriptions. ERSKINE BROS. Real Estate and ...Renting Agents, 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A GOOD 2-STORY BRICK ...or stone front dwelling, west of Halsted, east ...of Centre-av., on Washington or cross streets be... ...tween Washington and Madison. $5,000 to $10,000. ...PETERSON & BAY, 120 East Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

8 PARK-ROW—SUITE OF FURNISHED ...rooms with board.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—FAMILY AND ...single front rooms, with board.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITH BOARD, ...two very desirable rooms, overlooking the ...lake.

281 MICHIGAN-AV. TO RENT — ...Rooms with board.

1426 WABASH-AV. — NICELY FUR-...nished front room, also single room, for ...gentlemen. First-class table. Day-boarders accom... ...modated.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE ...rooms, handsomely furnished, with board. ...References required.

1641 AND 1701 WABASHA-AV. — ...Pleasant rooms, en suite, front and back ...rooms, with board; also table board.

1736 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH ...or without board, to permanent, responsi... ...ble parties, a front parlor and two chambers, ele... ...gantly furnished.

ON AVENUE, EAST OF STATE AND ...north of Twenty-fourth-st.—To rent, with board, ...three connecting rooms, unfurnished, for four adults, ...or will be rented singly to two couples, in handsome ...house newly fitted up. Address D 25, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE ...bridge.—First-class board, $4.50 to $7 per week, with ...use of piano. Furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4.

127 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY ...furnished alcove room, also back parlor and ...room adjoining, with board.

189 EAST HURON-ST.—ELEGANTLY ...furnished rooms with the best of table board; ...steam heat, stationary washstands, hot and cold ...water, and large closets in every room; furniture of ...the latest design; handsome Brussels carpets in ...every room from dining-room to attic; everything ...entirely new; all modern conveniences; best ...equipped and most elegantly furnished house on the ...North Side; rooms single or en suite.

225 ONTARIO-ST., EAST OF CLARK— ...elegantly furnished rooms with first-class ...board; two table boarders accommodated.

237 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—NICELY ...furnished front parlor; also single and dou... ...ble rooms, with board.

274 EAST INDIANA-ST. — LARGE ...front alcove room $25 per month; table-board ...$5 per week; a few day boarders can be accommodated.

WEST SIDE.

120 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—TO RENT ...with board, a pleasant front room for two; ...also single room adjoining.

710 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEAS-...ant furnished room, with board, in a private ...family to first-class parties.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY ...with an elegant stone-front corner house in an ...excellent neighborhood on one of the most fashion... ...able streets on the West Side will take a couple ...(without children) to board and furnish strictly first-...class accommodations. References required and ...given. Address, with real name, D 50, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

CHICAGO EUROPEAN HOTEL, 163-165 ...Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe—Newly ...furnished; superior drainage; neatness, courtesy ...guaranteed; choice restaurant. W. J. KUHNS, Prop.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HAR-...rison-sts., in business centre—Rooms with board, ...$1.50 to $2 per day; per week, $7 to $14. Also furnished ...rooms rented without board.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRI-...une Block—Is the largest and best European ...hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c ...to $2 per day; location unsurpassed. Tribune's res... ...taurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOD BOARD AND ROOMS FOR MAR-...ried couples or single ladies and gentlemen. ...Address A 57, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

AT EVANSTON—CAN ACCOMMO-...date a first-class family or party of four (per...haps six) with rooms and board; private house; respect; all the luxuries of a No. 1 country home; large grounds, plenty of fruit. Address, with refer... ...ences, D 42, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AT KENWOOD OR HYDE ...Park. F. H. WATKINS, 99 Washington-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE ...family by a young lady employed during the day ...where she can have home comforts; North Side. ...State price. D 61, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND ...wife; permanent. Address, stating particulars ...and price, D 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE ...family; south of Randolph-st., ...east of Centre-av. Address E. T. HARKNESS, care ...T. R. Lyon, Agent, Robey-st. and Blue Island-av.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT FROM $25 TO $1,000 TO ...loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, ...etc.; low rates. Apply at 35 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ...on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. ...DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FUR-...niture without removal, pianos, and other se... ...curities at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FUR-...niture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other ...collaterals. 123 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, ...watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, ...Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNI-...ture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE MEM-...bership bought and sold. Address HOWARD, ...128 La Salle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—BY S. R. BENSON & CO., ...Bankers, of Union, Ia., a $50,000 6 per cent first ...mortgage coupon note. May be examined at office of ...Wells & Nellegar, 150 Lake-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE ...savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandi-...navian National B

THE COURTS.

Doyle Found Guilty, but Recommended to the Mercy of the Judge.

A Batch of Opinions from the Appellate Bench—Several of Interest.

The Measure of Damage to Be Allowed the Property-Owner for a Railroad in the Street.

New Suits, Divorces, Confessions, Judgments, and Other Law Matters.

Doyle Found Guilty, but Recommended to the Mercy of the Court.

A great deal of interest was manifested about the Government Building over the result in the Doyle counterfeiting case. The defendant and a number of spectators were on hand when court opened. The jury had been out since 3 o'clock the afternoon before, and it was supposed they would have agreed by morning. At 11 o'clock the jury came into the court and the foreman announced that they had been unable to agree up to that time. They wanted no instructions, and as they were not agreed to disagree they were sent back again. They wanted to tell how they stood, but were not permitted to do so by the Court. They went back to their room, leaving the spectators to account for their strange proceeding. Doyle was confident of acquittal or a disagreement, and the Government officials were the anxious ones. Finally at 3 o'clock, just twenty-four hours after they had first retired, they filed into court, having agreed upon a verdict. An hour was spent hunting up Judge Banks, and meanwhile the great counterfeiter sat scanning the faces of the jury with evident great anxiety. When his counsel arrived the verdict was read, finding Doyle guilty on all the counts in the indictment, but recommending him to the mercy of the Court. The defendant took the matter unconcernedly, while his counsel seemed sadly disappointed. The jury were polled, and Judge Bangs asked for thirty days in which to file a bill of exceptions, at the same time entering the usual formal motion for a new trial. Judge Dyer decided to hear the motion at 9:30 this morning. Doyle was taken to the County Jail and placed in his old quarters in the Debtor's department. Sentence was reserved until after the motion for a new trial is disposed of. It was learned that on the first ballot the jury stood ten for conviction to two for acquittal. Within a short time one of the two was won over, and the day of deliberation was caused solely by those eleven obstinate men who refused to be convinced by that one who held out. A compromise was finally made through the instrumentality of the recommendation to mercy. Doyle got ten years in the Penitentiary on the last trial, and the sentence this time will probably be no lighter, if it is not more severe.

The Appellate Court Decisions.

The Appellate Court met yesterday. Judge McAllister being absent, and announced opinions in the following cases:

REVERSED AND REMANDED.

1,210. Lambert vs. Borden.
1,211., Pratt vs. Hotchkiss.
1,215. Goode vs. Le Clair.
1,227. Illinois Central Railroad vs. Zang.
1,230. School Directors vs. Jennings.
1,241. Shedd vs. Moran.
1,244. Ernest vs. Rosenthal.
1,222. Greene vs. Hoyne.
1,223. Field vs. Herrick.
1,226. Covert vs. Nolan.
1,235. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. Berg.
1,233. Same vs. George.
1,234. Same vs. Philips.

AFFIRMED.

1,170. Geisen vs. Heidrick.
1,191. Chicago & Erie Railroad vs. Runz.
1,200. Robinson vs. City.
1,201. Mueller vs. Mason.
1,203. Hinckley vs. Dean.
1,212. Boyd vs. Hyde Park.
1,213. Keteler vs. City.
1,216. Cole vs. Depuie.
1,221. Wilkins vs. Ladin.
1,224. Norden vs. Newhouse.
1,195. Carver vs. Shufeldt.
1,196. Union Rolling Mill Company vs. Mitchell.
1,206. Kreizh vs. Sherman.
1,207. McNeal vs. Schener.
1,208. Wachsmuth vs. Isaacson.
1,217. Sturges vs. Hooper.
1,218. Cudmah vs. Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company.
1,219. Haas vs. Chicago Building Society.
1,228. Adams vs. Swann.
1,229. Herhold vs. City.

The Rule of Damages to Abutting Property-Owners Caused by Laying Railroad Tracks in a Street.

In the case of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad against Berg, the Appellate Court discussed a very interesting question at the present time, as to how far railroad companies are liable to abutting property-owners for laying tracks on public streets. This was a suit for damages brought by Berg against the railroad company for damages caused by laying its tracks on Wallace street. His lot fronted on that street, and he claimed the access thereto was cut off, his property depreciated, and his possession rendered less enjoyable by the noise, smoke, and cinders from the cars. He received a judgment for $1,400, and the company appealed.

The Appellate Court, Judge Wilson delivering the opinion, held that, as the road was authorized by the Town of Lake to build and operate a line of road on Wallace street, such construction was not unlawful. The evidence showed the market value of all the property abutting on Wallace street was materially depreciated by the location of the road. The larger portion of Berg's judgment was based on such general depreciation. The Supreme Court, however, had decided that a property-owner was not entitled to recover in such a case for every species of injury or loss suffered. The damage that can be recovered for must be real and not speculative; it must depreciate the price, or use, and such depreciation must be determined by comparing its value before and after the structure was made. The measure of damages was the loss occasioned by the nuisance, but no general depreciation other than from smoke, cinders, jarring of the building, and such like could be considered. It must appear that there had been some direct physical disturbance of a right which the plaintiff enjoyed in connection with his property, and by such disturbance he must have sustained a special damage with respect to his property in excess of that sustained by the public generally. The verdict, having included da mages for general depreciation, was too broad and the judgment would be reversed and the case remanded for a new trial.

Mrs. Munger Gets Out of the Clutches of the Lawyers.

A decision was rendered yesterday morning by Judge Gardner in the case of Mrs. Marion Munger against Shufeldt & Westover, the lawyers, Reply T. Murray, and Anson S. Piper. Mrs. Munger was a stockholder in the Bank of Chicago to the amount of $15,000, and after its failure was sued by certain creditors on her charter liability, which made her liable to creditors for double the amount of stock held. The bank about the same time was put into the hands of a receiver, and he subsequently filed a bill to make the stockholders liable directly to the bank on the charter liability for the benefit of all the creditors. In 1879 Judge Moore rendered a decision enjoining the creditors from prosecuting their suits at law against the stockholders, and enjoining the stockholders from paying their stock liability to any one except the Receiver. A decree was also rendered against Mrs. Munger for about $25,000 in favor of the Receiver, she having previously paid about $5,000, and providing that when she paid this amount she should be entitled to a full discharge from her stock liability. Murray had previously obtained a judgment against Mrs. Munger for about $3,500, which was then pending in the Appellate Court, and he was included in the creditors who were enjoined from prosecuting their suits. Both parties in the Chancery suit appealed from Judge Moore's decision, but it was finally sustained. While the suit was pending on appeal Murray's judgment was assigned to Shufeldt & Westover, and they secretly issued an execution on it, and in December, 1879, levied on the north half of the old Munger homestead, corner of Cass and Ohio streets, fronting 100 feet on Cass by 150 feet on Ohio street. The property was sold by the Sheriff, and bid off for $2,400 by A. S. Piper. The south half of the same lot was also sold under another execution on the same judgment, and bid in by Westover for $1,200. The whole lot was worth at the time $30,000. Murray and Piper were both parties to the Chancery suit, and subject to the decree. Mrs. Munger and her attorneys knew nothing of these sales until long subsequently, after the time for redemption had expired and Sheriff's deeds had been executed. Westover then made an attempt to get possession of the property by suit in ejectment, and the present suit was brought to set aside the sales and deeds. Before this, however, and after the decision of the Supreme Court affirming Judge Moore's decision, Mrs. Munger paid into court, as required, the whole amount due by her on her stock liability, footing up $20,782.

Judge Gardner yesterday decided that inasmuch as the Court of Chancery had taken jurisdiction of the whole matter, and ordered Mrs. Munger to pay her stock liability into court, and she did so, it was inequitable for Shufeldt & Westover to make sales under the Murray judgment, and Murray being both parties to the litigation and enjoined from prosecuting their claims. The Chancery case drew to itself all the other litigation and absorbed it, so that the parties could not proceed under their suits at law. The sales under the Murray judgment would therefore be set aside, and also the Sheriff's deeds, and an injunction would be issued against the prosecution of the ejectment suit.

The Trask Conspiracy Case

In the case of Edward A. Trask, M. B. McDonough, and John P. How, indicted for conspiracy, on trial before Judge Gary the evidence for the prosecution was yesterday completed and two witnesses heard for the defense. How has been making his boast that the prosecution would find themselves entangled in a coil of wire before they got through with him. Some idea of his meaning was to be gained yesterday when some of the material witnesses in the case declared they had either forgotten or did not know certain facts to which they had previously testified. It is a clear case of steal, but the steal is so apparent that it may not avail them after all.

The prosecuting witness, Mrs. Mary Wagner, testified that in July, 1880, Turner, McDonough, and Summerfield came to where she was then living, No. 70 Morgan street, and, pushing past her, forcibly entered the house. McDonough read a demand for $85 rent which she owed Trask for the rent of a house belonging to one Lederer, at the corner of Union and Despiaines streets, in which she had lived for a short time in 1876 and 1877. She refused to pay, for the very good reason that she did not owe it. McDonough then said he must levy on the property in the house. She demanded to know who he and his companions were, and by what authority they were acting, but he refused to answer. Summerfield went out and, procuring an express-wagon, the party seized upon about $300 worth of property belonging not to her, but to John A. Taylor, one of her boarders. She subsequently ascertained that the rent which it was claimed she owed Trask was for a house belonging to Lederer, whom she moved out of in April, 1877, before her lease expired. But she had Trask's permission to move, and the very next day after she left the house a new tenant moved in. A few days after the seizure of the property she received notification to appear before Justice Demars in an attachment suit. Upon going there she found Trask and the other defendants. A change of venue was taken to Justice Matson, and after various continuances the case was finally brought to trial. Trask swore that he sold his claim for back rent on Mrs. Wagner to Turner for $15. The record of the Justice Court was introduced at this juncture to show that the suit was quashed on motion of the defense. The case decided in her favor, Mrs. Wagner made an endeavor to recover her property, but McDonough said How had replevined it from him, and when she went to How he said he had turned it over to some one else. Some weeks later she found the goods in Henry Horner's warehouse on West Randolph street, and upon inquiry ascertained that McDonough had stored them there, and that they were stored in the name of J. Milier.

Henry Horner testified as to the storage of the goods; John Lederer, the occupant of the first story of Lederer's house, testified to the fact that another tenant moved in as Mrs. Wagner moved out of the second story, and also to some minor details; and John A. Taylor, Mrs. Wagner's boarder, testified to owning the property.

At the afternoon session the prosecution attempted to show by Justice Smuil, of Austin, that the writ of replevin by which How recovered the property from McDonough was sworn out by Trask, who falsely represented himself as one Franklin J. Spencer. The Justice remembered the writ very well, but he could not remember that Trask was the man who visited his house at Austin and swore it out. Thereupon the prosecution made an attempt to impeach the witness, and insinuated that he had been talking with somebody. Smuil pertinently denied the charge, but a moment later questions put to him by the defense plainly led to the conclusion that he had talked with some one. At a preliminary trial before a Justice of the Peace Smuil pointed out Trask and asked who he was, and when told that he was a real-estate dealer named Trask, denied it, and said his name was Spencer, and in this way identified him as the man who swore out the writ. The Court could not, however, permit the testimony then given to be used in the case now on trial. Newton G. Gilman, Postmaster and Station Agent at Austin, identified Trask, and swore that one morning in July, 1880, he alighted from a train at Austin and inquired the way to Justice Smuil's office.

Samuel F. Hunt, the expressman who carted away Mrs. Wagner's furniture, Joseph Lederer, the owner of the house, and a Mr. Schoenewald testified to unimportant points, which were nevertheless necessary to complete the record. The different papers, writs, bonds, etc., were then introduced in evidence. Col. Cameron made an effort to show in addition that McDonough was not a Constable at the time, but the Court ruled this not proper under the circumstances.

Detective Gallagher testified as to having made the arrests in the case and to some minor details. This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Col. Munn addressed the jury for about half an hour, and then called to the witness-stand Charles H. Murray, a bright little boy of 12 years, who testified that he was present in Justice Smuil's house when the writ was sworn out by Spencer, and that Trask was not the man. On the cross it was brought out that this was the only time that the boy saw papers taken out in the Justice office, and that once about a year after the occurrence Justice Smuil spoke to him about the matter and asked him what he remembered about it. The weight of the little fellow's testimony was considerably broken by the cross-examination, and it will no doubt furnish the contesting lawyers with a fruitful theme in their closing arguments.

Trask himself then took the stand. His testimony was a series of denials throughout, and he is too sharp and shrewd a fellow to be caught napping on a cross-examination.

The defense, it is said, have a number of witnesses yet to examine, and it is scarcely likely that the case will be concluded today.

A Masonic Insurance Company Mulcted for $4,600.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning decided the case of Emma Klaiber against the Illinois Masons' Benevolent Society. In December, 1873, plaintiff's husband made application to the society for a policy of insurance on his life, representing that he was an affiliated Master Mason and member of the Acacia Lodge of La Salle. The society is a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois for the purpose of insuring the lives of Masons, and a by-law of the company provided that only affiliated Master Masons could become members and have their lives insured. Klaiber's wife, in whose favor the policy was issued, died in 1876, and he subsequently married the plaintiff in the present case. The old policy was then taken up and a new one issued in favor of the present Mrs. K. All the assessments were paid by Klaiber up to the time of his death in July, 1880. About this time the society changed its by-laws so as to permit any Master Mason, whether affiliated or not, to become insured. It was subsequently discovered that Klaiber's representations at the time he was insured, that he was an affiliated Mason, were untrue, he having previously taken a demit from his lodge. The society resisted payment on the ground of this misrepresentation, the policy providing that misrepresentations should avoid it.

The Judge held that under the first policy there was no warranty that the representations were true, and unless it appeared the misstatements were intentionally made, the policy would not be vitiated. In the second policy, however, was a clause expressly making a warranty against misrepresentations. Inasmuch as there was no new consideration given for the second policy, or a second examination of Klaiberry nor any new application made by him, and as the second policy was only issued in place of the first, the society could not add any conditions not contemplated at the time of making the first application. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to a judgment in her favor for $4,600, the amount claimed.

An Insurance Company Compelled to Disgorge Some Valuable Real Estate.

The case of White against the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company was decided yesterday morning by Judge Tuley. This was a bill to redeem from a Trustee's sale. White in 1872 borrowed $18,000 of the insurance company, and secured it by a trust-deed on twelve acres of land in Sec. 9, 38, 14. In 1877, having failed to pay the interest, the land was sold and bid in by the company for $10,000, less than one-quarter of its value. In October, 1880, White filed a bill to redeem, claiming that the land was sold under a parol agreement, by which the company was to carry the land for his (White's) benefit, and he to have the right to redeem at any time on paying the amount due and that a friend of his would have bid it in for him but for the representations of the company that it would protect him. The Judge held White was entitled to redeem; that it was not necessary there should be either fraud, accident, or mistake to give a court of equity jurisdiction. The mere fact that an absolute deed was intended as a security merely afforded ground of jurisdiction to a court of equity to interfere. The taking of an absolute deed as a mortgage was in itself a quasi fraud, against which equity would relieve. Courts of equity looked with suspicion on all transactions between mortgagor and mortgagee, by which the estate of the former was transferred to the latter. A release of an equity of redemption must be on an adequate consideration, and where it was grossly inadequate that would be a very strong circumstance to show no absolute title was intended to be conveyed. The sale was a mere scheme to give the company a further and more complete security for the debt, and was not intended to absolutely cut off White's right to redeem. A decree would therefore be entered directing an account to be taken of the amount due the company, and giving White the right to redeem.

The Appellate Court Judges Hopelessly at Variance Regarding the Legality of Preliminary Calls.

In the case of Goode vs. Le Clair, the Appellate Court, by Judge Bailey, yesterday reaffirmed their former opinion that as in the Circuit Court there was no rule of practice sanctioning preliminary calls they were invaid. In the case of Hinckley vs. Dean, in the Superior Court, the Appellate Court held yesterday that as there was a rule of practice authorizing preliminary calls the majority of the Judges thought such calls were valid. They were, however, hopelessly divided on the question, and would willingly certify the case to the Supreme Court, so as to have a decision from that tribunal on the question.

A Plucky Little School Ma'am Suffers a Reverse.

The Appellate Court also reversed the judgment of the court below in the case of Mrs. Adelia J. Jennings against the School Directors of District 7, T. 38 N., R. 14, in Hyde Park. This was a suit to recover a balance of $300 for services as school teacher in 1880. She taught a few months and was then discharged, as she claims, wrongfully. She brought suit to recover for the rest of the year, and recovered a verdict for $300. The Appellate Court, however, held that the School Directors could not make any contract with her until after she had received her certificate from the County Superintendent, and that she had failed to show she had such certificate at the time the contract was made; also that she had failed to prove that her engagement was made at any regular or special meeting of the School Directors. On these two grounds the judgment was reversed.

Divorces.

E. E. Francis filed a bill yesterday against Lucinda J. Francis, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and desertion.

Julia G. Gozalin also asked for a divorce from Stephen Gozslin on account of his desertion.

Maren K. Petersen filed a bill for divorce from Ferdinand Petersen, charging him with adultery.

Lizzie Erdmann asked for a divorce from Carl Erdmann on the ground of cruelty, drunkenness, and desertion.

Ann Eliza Daniel W. Allyn from Inez Allyn on account of her alleged adultery.

Thomas C. Meredith complains that his wife, Alta A., left him without cause in 1878, and refuses to return, and he wishes to give the public notice that her day of repentance is past.

Judge Jameson granted a divorce to Bertha Seligman from Benjamin H. Seligman, the ex-Deputy Sheriff, on the ground of conviction of felony; to Ida Haining from James Haining, for drunkenness; and to Emma Weinburg from Moses A. Weinberg, for desertion and adultery.

Judge Gardner yesterday granted decrees of divorce in the following cases: Mary Slaker from Frank Slaker, on the ground of adultery; W. Jackson Kimmell from Louisa M. Kimmell, for desertion; Rebecca Bizzett from Alfred Bizzett, for adultery; and Kate L. Miller from Charles F. Miller, for the same cause.

Items.

In the assault and battery case of Henry V. Smith, ex-Secretary of the Marsh Harvester Works, against William W. Marsh, Superintendent of the same company, before Judge Hawes, the jury yesterday returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and assessed his damages at one cent.

The arguments in the Union street condemnation case were concluded yesterday morning before Judge Jameson. The instructions were given to the jury at 2 o'clock, and they then retired to consider their verdict. It will probably be several days before they make up their verdict.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued yesterday to John A. Ahrens.

United States Courts.

The Brown Manufacturing Company filed a bill yesterday against B. D. Buford & Co., and another against Deere & Company, of Moline, to restrain them from using an improved coupling for cultivators, patented May 15, 1877, by W. P. Brown.

State Courts.

The Fairbank Canning Company began a suit for $1,500 against William M. Baker.

The J. M. W. Jones Stationery Company recovered four judgments of $200 each, a few weeks ago, against James H. Meade, and, failing to find any property on which to levy executions, a creditor's bill was filed yesterday against him by the company to compel him to show what interest he has in the theatre and in the business carried on there by Meade and A. M. Holton.

Gilbert S. Vandewater commenced a suit in trespass against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, laying damages at $5,000.

Criminal Court.

In Judge Rogers' Court Clark Penny, charged with robbery, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary; Richard Dudley, who pleaded guilty on a charge of petit larceny, had his sentence suspended, he having already undergone upwards of two months' imprisonment in the County Jail; Harvey White was fined $100 and guilty of larceny; Joseph Washington, tried by the Court and found guilty of larceny, was sentenced to ten days in the County Jail. The case of George Kennedy, charged with stealing a lot of harness, is on trial.

Before Judge Gary yesterday, in the case of Charles Yogel, a motion to quash was sustained, except as to Counts 3 and 4 in the indictment, and overruled as to those. The case was then continued by defendant's request. It is likely that a new indictment, wherein the faults of the old one are corrected, will be returned by the next grand jury. The case of Russe and White were continued by request of the defendants. Frank Smith, charged with burglary, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and, entering a plea of guilty, was remanded.

Judge Barnum was present in the Criminal Court for a few moments last evening for the purpose of hearing a motion for a new trial in the case of James Wallace, who, during Judge Barnum's last term in the court, was found guilty of burglary and awarded one year in the penitentiary. The evidence was not very strong against him, and the new trial was therefore granted.

Larry Murray, the numerously-indicted burglar, who recently made his escape from the County Hospital, only to be again delivered into the hands of the authorities by a woman, who calls herself his wife, was arraigned before Judge Rogers yesterday, and, pleading guilty to burglary, was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. A plea had been entered in his behalf for a light sentence, owing to his critical condition, the result of a bullet wound received some years ago, but the Court said that was a matter not to be considered by him in passing sentence, but of the Governor, in exercising his pardoning power, if he saw fit to do so. Murray's partner, Rice, who pleaded guilty some days ago, was not sentenced, as his attorneys are making an endeavor to get him off with a light sentence by proving a previous good character.

The County Court.

Mrs. Julia Loftus, wife of Supervisor Loftus, of the North Town, was tried for insanity and found insane, but not a pauper. The lady's insanity was due to puerperal trouble. She was taken to Elgin.

Charles W. Rhode was brought into court yesterday morning on attachment for contempt, because he had had not answered to a summons to act as a juror. He was defiant in court, and said that the reason he had not appeared was because his name was John Charles W. Rhode, and that he was not a citizen. The Court fined him the costs. He refused to pay them, and Bailiff Foerster told him that he would have to pay or go to jail. He said the Bailiff he would neither pay nor go to jail. Judge Loomis, overhearing the conversation, fined Mr. Rhode $5 in addition. Rhode then defied Court and Bailiff, and said he wouldn't pay a cent, he would go to jail first, and he went to jail. He remained there about a half an hour, when he cooled down and decided to pay his fine and costs, when he was released.

For over a week past Judge Loomis has been engaged in a jury trial of the Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. John and John J. Kleinman. This was a suit to condemn through the old Kleinman pigeon-shooting grounds in Calumet. A verdict was rendered yesterday in favor of the Kleinmans, granting them a verdict of $2,100 for their land and $1,000 damages.

The Probate Court.

The will of the late R. P. Derickson was admitted to record, and letters testamentary issued to John L. and George P. Derickson, and their bond of $116,000 approved. The will is dated June 30, 1880, and according to the statement of the executors the deceased left property not exceeding $58,000 in value. To his wife, Mrs. Mary Derickson, is given the use of the entire property during the term of her natural life. After her death he disposes of the estate as follows: To his grandson, Edwin V. Derickson, his watch; to his son, John L., his "Good Shepherd" cane; to his daughters, Harriett D. Law and Mary S. Filon, his dwelling-house and two lots corner of Throop and Fifteenth streets, to be held jointly by them, Mary to be charged with the taxes and repairs, intending that his other daughter shall have a home during her natural life without charge or cost to her. To his sons John L. and George P. Derickson he gives $3,000 each; to his executors $1,000 each in full for settling the estate. The residue of the estate is divided into four equal portions among his children, at their death their portions to be divided among their children, if they have any. His friends Nathan M. Wheeler and Moses F. Rittenhouse he appoints as arbiters in case the executors find it expedient to refer in settlement of the estate to any one, and in such event, he hopes their decision shall be final. He appoints his sons John L. and George P. Derickson as his executors, with only a personal bond. The will is written in Mr. Derickson's own hand, and witnessed by E. E. and Theresa F. Wood.

The will of John Flynn, deceased, was proved and admitted to record, and letters testamentary issued to Mary Flynn, and her bond of $5,000 approved.

Charles H. Schwab was commissioned testamentary guardian for Stella and Milton Monheimer, minors, and his bond of $48,000 approved, security being waived.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the bankruptcy calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—No court. Call tomorrow, 145 to 154, inclusive.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 4,206, 4,240, 4,256. No. 3,232, Remick, vs. Chicago West Division Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Term Nos. 5,209, 5,807, and 5,697, and calendar Nos. 362, 364, 369, 365, 369, 370, 372, and 375 to 378, inclusive.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 6,014, 6,022, 6,024, 6,028, 6,084, 6,068. No. 6,010, Johnson vs. Simpson, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—3, 4, 5, 7. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—11, 20, 23, 25. No. 2, Ventres vs. Cobb, on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—No. 469, on trial. Set case No. 626. Call term Nos. 2, 48, 83½, 86, 88, 110, 112, 121, 129, 134, 148, 149, 155, 165, 172, 173.

JUDGE MOSRAN—Set cases 8,541 and 8,542. No. 6,540, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. Liebeman, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—582, 583, 585, 591, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 599. No. 580, Armstrong vs. Oakwoods Cemetery Company, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—28, 29, 31, 33. No. 21, Epps vs. Lang, on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—No call. No. 12, Watson vs. Walker, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No. 1,116.

JUDGE GARY—No. 45 on trial; 1,153, 1,154, 1,156, 1,161, 1,162, 1,166, 1,170, 1,271, 1,272, and 1,288.

Judgments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—George R. Barse et al. vs. John E. Stafford, $806.30.—Emma Klaiber vs. Illinois Masons' Benevolent Society; verdict, $4,609.00, and motion for new trial.—M. H. Cochrane vs. Alonzo L. Vickery and Edwin Walker, $1,140.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Frank F. Cole vs. William H. Thomas, $561.—Jacob C. Turner vs. E. T. Wood and George P. Paxton, $34.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. John Kleinman and John J. Kleinman; verdict, $3,100—$2,000 for John Kleinman and $1,100 for John J. Kleinman.

JUDGE SMITH—Henry Rehwoldt vs. Rudolph Wehrle; verdict, $360; and motion for new trial.—John Elsey vs. John S. Hair; verdict, $1,333.53.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Olin J. Gary vs. Henry Abrahams, $500.

A Rehearing in the Case of Klokke vs. Dodge Refused by the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. VERNON, Ill., May 9.—In the Supreme Court yesterday announcement was made in the cause of Klokke vs. Dodge, appeal from the County Court of Cook County, that the petition for a rehearing would be denied. The opinion in this case has been filed. The court adjourned till court in course.

[The result of this decision is that the County Court is given concurrent jurisdiction with the Probate Court in all probate matters; and that the County Court is deprived of the chancery jurisdiction which the Legislature attempted to confer on it. The only two points it is remaining in the decision, the third—the illegality of the Probate Court—having been reversed by the Supreme Court some time ago.]

INSURANCE IN ILLINOIS.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts—Statement of the Business Transacted by Companies in Illinois for the Year Ending with Last December.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—The fourteenth annual report of the Auditor of Public Accounts upon the business of fire, marine, and inland insurance in this State for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, has just been issued. It shows that there are 190 companies authorized to transact business in Illinois. Since the last report seventeen companies have been admitted to the State and nine have ceased to do business in Illinois. The reports of the companies doing business in this State show their aggregate business and condition Dec. 31 last to have been as follows: Total paid up capital, not including capital stock of foreign companies, $58,597,300; total admitted assets, excluding assessment notes and assets of foreign companies held abroad, $168,537,532.63; total liabilities, including capital stock and scrip, $117,643,898.55; total income, $81,626,,360.39; total expenditures, $75,216,999.99; per cent of total income expended, 92.83; total risks in force, $841,847,214.36; total net assets, including assessment notes of mutual companies, $161,-996,816.36. For one hundred dollars insured the companies hold $1.92 of net assets. The business transacted in this State during the year 1881 by these companies is summarized as follows: Fire risks written, $118,139,003.85; marine and inland risks written, $69,641,960.79; total risks written, $687,830,961.63; premiums received on fire risks written, $6,226,306.49; premimms received on marine and inland risks written, $445,-768.45; total premiums received, $6,715,-074.94; fire, marine, and inland losses incurred, $3,990,649.34; expenses, estimated at 30 per cent of premiums received, $2,013,922.49; total, $5,004,571.83, leaving a apparent profit of $1,708,503.21 on the business in this State during the year. The average premium rate charged is 98 cents on every $100 insured. The ratio of losses incurred to risks written is 43 cents on every $100 insured, and to premiums received 45 cents on every $100 received, as compared with the year 1880. There was one less company doing business. The losses increased by $21,930. The expenses were greater by $341,590. The premiums were increased by $1,188,908; the risks written amounted to $88,492,407 more; and the average premium rate was three cents higher on the $100.

INDIANA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—The thirty-second annual session of the indiana State Medical Society began here today. The report of the Treasurer, Dr. Kemper, showed receipts of $1,651.95 and expenditures of $1,301.54, leaving a balance of $350.41 on hand. The present membership of the society is 1,083—an increase of eleven during the year.

MIDDLINGS-PURIFIER COMPANIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., May 9.—The Silver Creek (N. Y.) Middlings-Purifier Company have united with the George Smith Middlings-Purifier Company of this city, making a very large concern. The consolidation is the outcome of numerous suits for infringement brought by the Smith Company.

"I have given St. Jacobs Oil a trial on sores and fresh wounds of horses, and find it to relieve the soreness in a few hours. I deem it valuable to all owners of horses."—says Mike Goodin, of the Belmont Driving Park, Montgomery Co., Pa.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Among the medicinal means of arresting disease Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands pre-eminent. It checks the further progress of all disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, gives the vital stamina, prevents and remedies chills and fever, increases the activity of the kidneys, counteracts a tendency to rheumatism, and is a genuine stay and solace to aged, infirm, and nervous persons.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
SEASON OF 1882.
Opens June 10, and closes Sept. 30. TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

OCEAN HOUSE,
SPRING LAKE, Monmouth Co., N. J., will open May 20, 1882. Apply M. F. DEVINE, 1328 Spruce-st., Phila.

TRADE E. & W. MARK EARL & WILSON'S MEN'S LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS ARE THE BEST FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

PRIZE of £660 GOLD MEDAL. VINOUS QUINA LAROCHE ELIXIR of the three Peruvian barks. A most powerful Restorer in General Debility, Exhaustion, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Slow Convalescence, & the effects of Malarial Fevers. PARIS, 23, RUE DROUOT. NEW YORK: E. FOUGERA & CO.

WEDDING CARDS, Crests, Monograms, Fine Stationery and Engraving, at lowest cash prices. J. H. BIRMINGHAM, 113 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS:

Woman can Sympathize with Woman. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

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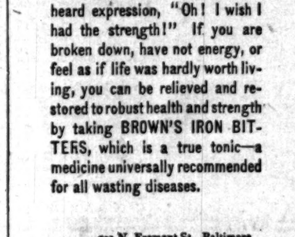

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Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
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